

THE
Priviledges
OF THE
Lord Mayor and Aldermen
OF THE
CITY.

The Advantages of the Freemen thereof.
A Method for Freemen to make their Wills.
If die without a Will, how their Estates must
be divided.

The Usage of the *Mayor's Court*, the *Orphans
Court*, and all the other Courts.

The Chamberlain's Clerk his Fees.

The Coroner's Duty and Fees.

How to make Distress for Rent.

WITH

Several *Acts of Parliament*, *Acts of Common Council*,
and other Matters never before Published.

ALSO

The Ministers Tythes of every Parish in
London, and how to recover the same.

With a Table to the whole. By John Greene

LONDON, Printed for Charles Harper, at the
Flower-de-luce over against St. Dunstan's Church
in Fleetstreet; and Richard Mounr, in Postern-
Row on Tower-Hill. 1708.

Privileges

OF THE

CITY.

MUSEUM
BRITAN
NICUM

The Advantages of the Freedom thereof.
A Method for recovering the same in their Wills.
It is shewn how the same may be recovered in the
The King's Court, the Court of Chancery, the Court of
Commons, and the other Courts.
The Chamberlain's Clerk his fees.
The Coroner's Day and fees.
How to make Dilemma for Rent.

WITH

Several Acts of Parliament, and of Common Council,
and other Statutes never before Published.

ALSO

The Ministers' Times of every Parish in
London, and how to recover the same.

Printed for Charles Hurd, at the
New-Printers over against St. Dunstons Church,
in Fleet-Street, and at the Sign of the Crown in
St. Dunstons Church, Fleet-Street.

~~The Dedication~~
~~of the new church of St. Dunstons~~
~~in the parish of St. Dunstons~~
To the Right Honourable
Sir William Widders, Kt.
Lord Mayor of the City
of London, and to the
Right Worshipful the Al-
dermen his Brethren.

May it please your Lordship and Worships,

Having been bred up in
your Court, commonly
called the Lord May-
or's Court, and for some Years
an Attorney of the same Court;
I had Opportunity to acquaint
my self with the Priviledges and
Power your Lordship and Wor-

A 2 ships

dx

The Dedication.

ships have within this Honourable City, which are set forth in this Treatise. I humbly beg leave to present the same to your Lordship and Worships, and that your Lordship and Worships will give it your Countenance, which will be a very great Honour to

Your Lordship and Worships
most Humble and most
Obedient Servant,

John Greene.

To

TO THE
Worshipful Mr. GEORGE PORTER,
Master of the Company of Distillers;

Mr. George Baker, Sen.
Mr. William Ashcen,
Mr. William Phillips, } *Wardens.*

Mr. John Heath,
Mr. John Roberts,
Mr. Thomas Heming,
Mr. William Jerman,
Mr. Thomas Plested,
Mr. John East,
John Hyett, Esq;
Mr. John Hawkins,
Mr. Samuel Robinson,
Mr. Samuel Baker,
Mr. Charles Townley,
Mr. Thomas Wickham,
Mr. Tho Harewell,
Mr. Daniel Hickman,
Mr. Walsingham Heathfield,
Mr. George Vale,
Mr. John Fuller,
William Chew, Esq;
Mr. William Diston, and
Mr. Daniel Wight, Sen. } *Assistants.*

THIS small Treatise shewing not
only the Priviledges and Power of
the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this
Honourable City, but also the Advan-

The Epistle Dedicatory.

pages to the Freemen thereof, I thought
it my Duty to beg your Patronage,
having served you as your Clerk many
Years. Upon Perusal thereof, I hope it
will answer your Expectation; which
that it may do, and that you may live
many Years in Health and Prosperity is
the hearty Prayer of

Your most Faithful

Humble Servant,

JOHN GREEN.

The HIS small Treatise shewing not
only the Privileges and Power of
the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the
Honourable City, but also the Advan-
tages

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**Privilegia Domini Majoris &
Aldermanorum Civitatis Londini.**

O R,

**The Priviledges of the Lord Mayor and
Aldermen of the City of London,
the many Advantages to the Freemen
thereof, and the Usage of the Courts
therein.**

IN the City of London are Courts of
Records holden of Antient Customs,
that have Cognizance of all Matters,
and to any value, both in Law and E-
quity, to the great Honour of the City
and Ease of the Citizens, in their Purse
and Persons.

There is a Written Custom, in *Libro
Albo, fol. 230.* That no Freeman shall
implead another Freeman out of the
City for any thing done within the City,
B where.

where he may have his Recovery before the Mayor and the Sheriffs, upon pain to lose his Franchise for ever, and to be imprisoned until he make Fine to the Commonalty, if he cannot reasonably shew that the Ministers of the City have failed to do him right. It is granted to the City as a great Priviledge by Charter of *Henry the First* (the second Charter since the Conquest) and by the Charters of *Henry the Second*, *Richard the First*, and King *John*, That no Citizen should plead without the Walls of the City, except in some few Cafes. And by Charters of *Henry the Third*, and *Edward the First*, That Pleas should be holden in *London* for all Debts there made according to Antient Custom, which Priviledges have been renewed and confirmed by almost all the Charters that have been since granted.

It is enacted by Common Council the 32^d of *Henry the Sixth*, That if a Freeman sue any Action out of the Liberties against any other Freeman, whereof he may have Law and Right within, and the same Suiter (at the Complaint of the Party sued) be commanded

manded by the Mayor to relinquish and withdraw such Suits, and do not, then he to loose his Freedom, and satisfie the Party his Cofts and Damages, and to make Fine to the Chamber for the contempt, according to the discretion of the Mayor and Aldermen.

It is part of the Oath of every Freeman that the Franchises and Customs of the City he shall maintain, and that he shall implead or sue no Freeman out of this City, whilst he may have Right and Law within the City.

Richard Cogshall Disfranchised by Common Council, the 4th of *Henry the Fourth*, for Suing *John Boures* out of the Liberties of *London*.

John Lawrence Attorney, the 7th of *Edward the Fourth*, Discharged from his Office for giving Council to Sue in the *Kings-Bench*.

Some of the Attorneys in the Sheriffs Court, practising as Attorneys also in Foreign Courts, were (the 24th of Sept. 5th of *Eliz.*) called before the Court of

Aldermen, and commanded not to be retained with any Party, in any of the Courts kept about the City, without Authority, contrary to the Jurisdiction and Priviledges of the City, upon pain of loosing their Offices.

The Common Council, 19 July, *Tertio Jac.* taking notice that some of the Attorneys of the Sheriffs Court, for their further Gain, caused many Suits commenced in the Courts of *London*, to be removed by Writ to the Courts at *Westminster*, to the great Charge and Trouble of the Citizens, did for Reformation thereof Enact, That no Attorney practising in the Courts of the City, nor the Clerks of the Compters by themselves, or their Clerks or Servants, or any other by his or their procurement, should directly or indirectly sue or cause to be sued, or procured any Writ out of any of His Majesty's Courts at *Westminster*, in his own Name or in the Name of any other, to remove or stay Proceedings of any Cause in any Courts of the City, upon pain of forfeiting 5 l. for every such Writ, to the use of the poor Prisoners in the Compters,

ters, and to be sequestred from their Place till the Fine be paid.

The Common Council in the Year 1669, taking notice of Misdemeanors committed by some Attorney of the Sheriffs Courts, passed an Act, intituled an Act for the better regulating the Courts of Law in *Guild-Hall*, the substance of which Act is as followeth.

1669

Be it Enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. That no Person be at any time hereafter admitted into any the Places of Secondaries of the Compters, Clerks or Attorneys in the Mayors Court, Clerk of the Papers, Clerk-Sitters, Attorneys in the Sheriffs Courts, Serjeants or Yeomen of the Compters, but that he or they do first take his or their Freedom of this City. Be it further Enacted, That no Person whatsoever be henceforth at any time admitted, or capable to be admitted a Clerk or Attorney in any of the Courts of this City, before he shall *bona fide* have Served some Master-Clerk or Attorney in one of the Courts of this City, as a Clerk, the full term of Seven

B 3

Years.

Years. And that every or any Grant or Admission that shall happen to be made contrary to this Act, shall be null and void, as if it never had been made; and that no Attorney, Clerk or Officer, of or belonging to the Mayors Court, or Sheriffs, or their Clerks or Servants, nor any of them, do presume to become Bail in any Action, Attachment or other Suit or Cause whatsoever, that shall be entred, commenced or depending in the Mayors Court, or Sheriffs Courts; and that neither the Clerk of the Bails in the Mayors Court, nor Clerk of the Papers, nor Clerk-Sitters of the said Sheriffs Courts, nor their nor any of their Clerks or Servants do presume to accept and enter upon Record, any of the said Attorneys Clerks or Officers, or any of their Clerks or Servants, for the Bail of any Person or Persons whatsoever. And whereas the Lord Mayor's Court is an Antient Court of Record, wherein Causes both of Law, and also Attachments are determinable, and is superiour to the Sheriffs Courts. And whereas the Lord Mayor ever had power by his Warrant called *Levetur Querela*, to
remove

remove Causes out of the Sheriffs Court into the Lord Mayor's Court. Be it further Enacted that at all times hereafter the said Warrant, under the Hand of the Lord Mayor, or Recorder, for removing of any Plaint, Attachment, or other Cause or Causes, levied or depending in either of the Sheriffs Courts, into the Mayor's Court, (being brought at any time before the Jury, or any of them, shall be sworn for Trial of such Cause or Causes) shall be presently obeyed and allowed of. And that neither the Judge, nor any Clerk or Officer of either of the said Sheriffs Courts, do at any time hereafter presume to reject or disallow of any such *Levetur Querela*, upon any pretence whatsoever.

The Usage of the Lord Mayors Court.

This is a Court of Law and Equity like the Court of Exchequer.

All manner of Actions may be entered in this Court, and tried by a Jury as in any other Court, and for any Value whatsoever.

There is only four Attorneys belonging to this Court, who have a Publick Office upon the *Royal Exchange*, near the Outropers Office, where Actions or Attachments may be enter'd by any of the Attorneys or their Clerks, for any Sum whatsoever.

There is six Serjeants, and six Yeomen belonging to this Court, who are Men of Substance, and do not belong to either of the Compters, who attend daily at this Publick Office, to Arrest and make Attachments.

If you give any of them a Note of your Action, he will Arrest the Defendant, and in case such Defendant do not find Bail, the Officer will carry him to one of the Compters, that being the Prison as well for this Court as the Sheriffs Courts ; which Imprisonment, and the cause thereof, is constantly recorded in a Publick Book by the Attorney who entered the Action. But if the Party Arrested find Bail, the eldest of the four Attorneys must take the same, he being Clerk of the

the Bails. In case he shall take insufficient Bail, and the Defendant abscond, the Plaintiff may after Judgment obtained, compel the Clerk of the Bails to pay his Debt and Damages, by Petitioning the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen for that purpose.

An Action entered in this Court will remain in force for ever, although no Proceedings be had thereupon, and is as good as Filing an Original, to prevent the Statute for Limitation of Actions. Whereas an Action entred in either of the Compters, may be crossed and vacated after sixteen Weeks, in case no Proceedings be had thereon.

An Action commenced in this Court may be brought to a Trial in fourteen Days time, and for Thirty Shillings Charge, besides the Queens Duty : Whereas in the Sheriffs Court they require more Time, and much more Money, as those that have had occasion know by Experience. If there happens to be six Weeks time between the time of putting in Bail to any Action, and the time of the Defendants Plea in that Case,

Case, the Defendant cannot remove such Action by *Habeas Corpus*, or otherwise, as appears by the Statute made the 21st of King *James the First*, Chap. 23. which Statute amongst other things is as followeth.

Whereas there now are, and long time have been divers Courts of Record in divers Cities, some of them being far remote from *Westminster*, which were principally ordained for the quiet and ease of such as should have occasion to sue there for Debts, Duties and Wrongs, so that they might with small Expences receive Justice, according to the merits of their Causes, without being compelled to travail to *Westminster*. But of late divers of His Majesties Loving Subjects, having for just and true Debts, and other good and lawful Causes, commenced Suits in such Courts, and prosecuted their Actions and Suits many times ready for Trial, have been removed into some of His Majesties Courts at *Westminster*, to the intolerable delay of Justice, and great Expences of Money, and Loss, and Trouble to those which justly and honestly by such Actions

Actions and Suits, have sought only to recover or get satisfaction for Debts, Duties or Wrongs, owing, due or done unto them. For remedy whereof, be it Enacted by the Kings Most Excellent Majesty, &c. That no Writ or Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, *Certiorary*, or any other Writ or Writs whatsoever to be sued forth, by any Person or Persons out of any of His Majestys Courts at *Westminster*, having or pretending to have power to award such Writs, to stay or remove any Action, Bill, Plaint, Suit or Cause; the same Cause of Action arising or growing within the said City, Liberty, Town Corporate, or Jurisdiction, shall be received or allowed by the Steward or Stewards, Judge or Judges of the Court or Courts, wherein or to whom any such Writ shall be directed or delivered, but that he and they shall and may proceed in the said Cause or Causes, as though no such Writ were sued forth, or delivered to him or them, except the said Writ or Writs be delivered to the Steward, or Judge or Judges, Officer or Officers of the said Court, before Issue or Demurrer joined, in the said Cause or Causes so depending

depending or to be depending, in any such Court of Record, so as the said Issue or Demurrer be not joined within six Weeks next after the Arrest or Appearance of the Defendant or Defendants to such Action or Suit commenced.

An Action commenced in this Court cannot be removed into the Sheriffs Court, but an Action commenced in the Sheriffs Court may be removed into this Court, by the Plaintiff or Defendant, at any time before a Jury is Sworn to try the Cause; by virtue of a Warrant signed by the Lord Mayor, or Mr. Recorder, the Charge whereof is 5 s. 10 d. besides the Queens Duty.

If any Person not Free of this City, keep any Shop inward or outward within the said City or Liberties, for Sale of any Goods or Wares by Retail, or use any Art, Trade, Occupation, Mystery or Handycraft whatsoever within the said City or Liberties, forfeits Five Pounds, for every Day, and an Action of Debt lies against him or her for the same in this Court, in the Name of the Chamberlain of London. If

If a Freeman of London shall employ a Foreigner to work in any Manual Occupation or Handycraft, within the said City or Liberties (except Felt-makers, Cap-thickers, Carders, Spinners, Knitters or Brewers) he forfeits Five Pounds for every Day; and an Action of Debt lies against him for the same in this Court, in the Name of the Chamberlain.

Of Attachments.

All Attachments are grounded upon Actions of Debt, and the manner of entering Attachments in this Court is the same, as is before mentioned for entering Actions; and one of the six Officers of this Court must be employed to make the same.

An Attachment may be made and condemned in this Court in five Days time, if no opposition be made, and if it be in the Plaintiffs own hands, may be finished for 12s. Charge, besides the Queens Duty; whereas in the Sheriffs Court

Court, an Attachment cannot be condemned under three Weeks time, or thereabouts, altho' by consent; and the Charge is usually a third part more than is demanded in this Court.

If R. Attaches the Moneys or Goods of P. in the Hands of F. in this Court, and if it shall happen that F. at the time when the Attachment was made, had no Moneys nor Goods belonging to P. in his Hands. Yet if F. twelve Months or more after the Attachment so made, shall receive into his Hands any Moneys or Goods which shall belong to P. in such case R. shall recover such Moneys and Goods out of the Hands of F. by virtue of his said Attachment, for that the Issue to be tried must be whether F. at the time of the Attachment made, or at any time since, had any Moneys or Goods in his Hands belonging to P.

An Attachment made in this Court, must be there tried and cannot be removed, whereas an Attachment made in the Sheriffs Court, may be removed into this Court at any time before

a Jury is Sworn by Warrant, as is before mentioned, for removing an Action.

An Attachment may be tried in this Court for Thirty Shillings Charge, besides the Queens Duty, altho' the Concern be 100/.

In all Attachments, the Person whose Moneys or Goods is Attached, is called the Defendant, and the Person in whose Hands the Attachment is made is called the Garnishee. And altho' the Plaintiff, in any Attachment shall obtain a Verdict and Judgment for the Moneys Attached in the Garnishees Hands, yet the Defendant in the Attachment, may at any time before satisfaction acknowledged upon Record, put in Bail to the Plaintiffs Action, upon which the Attachment is grounded, and thereby discharge all the Proceedings against the Garnishee; and altho' the Garnishee be taken in execution upon any Judgment, yet if Bail shall be put in by the Defendant, in manner as aforesaid, before the Money shall be paid, the Garnishee will be immediately discharged.

If

If an Attachment be made for Goods only, and the Garnishee shall plead that he had no Goods in his Hands at the time of the Attachment made, or at any time after, and the Plaintiff upon the Trial prove the Goods, or any part of them in the Garnishees Hands, the Jury in such case will find for the Plaintiff, and say what Goods they find in the Garnishees Hands, whereupon Judgment will be entred for an Appraisalment to be made of the Goods so found, and then a Precept will be directed to one of the six Officers of this Court, to cause the Goods to be Appraised; and if the Garnishee will not produce the Goods to the Officer, he will return an *Elongavit*, which is that the Garnishee hath conveyed the Goods out of the Liberties of this City. The next Court Day for Trials, after such Return made, a Jury must be Sworn to inquire into the value of the Goods so conveyed away, and Judgment will be entred for such value; but before Execution is awarded against the Garnishee for the same, the Plaintiff must find two Sureties, who must undertake for

for the Plaintiff, that if the Defendant in the Attachment, shall within a Year and a Day come into Court and disprove the Debt demanded against him by the Plaintiff, that then the Plaintiff shall restore to the Defendant, the Moneys recovered by the Plaintiff against the Garnishee, or so much as shall be disproved, or else they his Sureties will do it for him, and then execution will be granted against the Garnishee for the Moneys.

The Day for Trials in this Court is every *Tuesday*, but every Day is a Court for entring Appearances, Pleas and Judgments, except Holydays, the Week before *Easter*, from the first of *August* till the Day after *Bartholomew-Day*, from the sixteenth of *December* till the Monday after *Twelfth-Day*, and during the time of the Sessions at the *Old-Bayly*.

Note, That upon all Attachments no Costs are allowed to either Party, let the Verdict be for or against the Plaintiff. If R. Attaches Moneys in the Hands of F. as the Moneys of B. and and in truth F. had not then any Mo-
C
neys

neys in his Hands, belonging to B. but did expect to receive Moneys for B. in some short time, in such case F. to avoid the Attachment, must after four Court Days (which is usually in four Days) come personally into Court, and give the Plaintiff a Rule to declare upon the Attachment, and if the Plaintiff do not declare in three Days, Judgment will be entred against him, and thereby the Attachment will be discharged. But if the Plaintiff do declare, then F. the Garnishee may presently plead, that he had no Moneys in his Hands belonging to B. the Defendant, at the time the Attachment was made, or at any time after, and put the Plaintiff to prove any Moneys in his Hands, which if the Plaintiff cannot do, a Verdict will be given for the Garnishee, or else the Garnishee may discharge the Attachment by waging his Law, that is, by Swearing he had no Moneys in his Hands of the Defendants, when the Attachment was made.

The manner of wageing Law to an Attachment is thus,

The Garnishee must come into Court, and take the following Oath. You shall Swear that at the time of the Attachment made, or at any time since, you had not, owed not, nor did detain, nor yet have, owe, or do detain from B. in the Bill Original and Attachment aforesaid, the Defendant named the Sum of 20*l.* so as aforesaid, in your Hands Attached, nor any Penny thereof in manner and form, as the Plaintiff by his Bill Original and Attachment aforesaid hath supposed. So God you help.

If the Plaintiff hath two Witnesses that can Swear the Garnishee had Monies of the Defendants in his Hands, when the Attachment was made, he must cause their Depositions to be taken by the Town-Clerk or his Deputy; which Depositions, in case they are full, will stop the Garnishee from wageing his Law, and force him to a Trial.

If *F.* be indebted to *B.* by Bill or Note, payable at six Months or more, in such case *B.* cannot enter an Action against *F.* till the Money is due, but *B.* may immediately cause a third Person to Attach the Moneys of *B.* in the Hands of *F.* who will be forced to give Bail to have his Body forth-coming, or pay what Money shall be found in his Hands. If he neglect to give Bail, Judgment will be entred against him for the Moneys Attached. But after Bail, he must plead, that it is true he hath so much Moneys in his Hands, but that the same is not due nor payable till six Months then following, and then the Plaintiff shall have Judgment immediately against *F.* the Garnishee, but Execution will be stayed till the Money becomes due.

If *F.* shall be indebted to *B.* for Goods bought, and a Verbal Agreement only for six Months time or more to pay the Money, and if an Attachment shall be made in the Hands of *F.* of such Moneys before the time agreed upon for payment thereof shall be elapsed,

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in such case *F.* may plead the same Plea as is before mentioned, and shall not be compelled to pay the Money till the time is expired ; but the Plaintiff shall have Judgment immediately,

If the Defendant in an Attachment, after satisfaction acknowledged upon Record for the Moneys Attached, shall bring an Action against the Garnishee for the same Moneys, in such case the Garnishee must plead the Attachment at large, and not plead the General Issue, with design to give the Attachment in evidence, because the Courts at *Westminster* will not allow any such practice.

If *R.* owes Money to *B.* and absconds, and if *R.* have Goods in a Warehouse or Celler, locked up, and no Person therein ; in such case *B.* may sequester the Warehouse or Celler, and the Goods and Chattels therein contained, and in in six Days time may condemn the Goods.

*The manner of making a Sequestration
is thus.*

B. must enter an Action of Debt against R. with one of the four Attorneys of this Court, and then one of the six Officers must go to the same Warehouse, and say as followeth, I do sequester this Warehouse, and the Goods and Chattels therein contained, as the proper Warehouse, Goods and Chattels of R. to answer B. in a Plea of Debt upon demand of 100 l. And then the Officer must put a Padlock upon the Door of the Warehouse, and set his Seal upon the Key-hole of the Padlock. After four Court Days, the Officer will receive a Precept to open the Warehouse, and cause the Goods therein to be Inventoried and Appraised by two Freemen, who must set their Hands to the Appraisalment, and Swear that the same is a just and true Appraisalment, according to the best of their Judgments,

The

The same Court Day the Appraisers are Sworn, the Plaintiff may have Judgment and Execution for the Goods, bringing two sufficient Sureties, who must enter into a recognizance to this effect, *viz.* That if R. the Defendant shall come into Court within a Year and a Day, and disprove or avoid the Debt demanded by B. that then B. the Plaintiff shall restore the Goods, or the value thereof, to the Defendant, or else that they will do it for him.

The manner of disproving a Debt is as followeth.

The Defendant in the Attachment must either render his Body to Prison, or bring two Sureties to pay the Debt demanded by the Plaintiff, if not disproved, and then the Defendant may bring a *faire facias* against the Plaintiff to disprove his Debt, and after the Plaintiff hath appeared and pleaded thereunto, if the Debt demanded be not a Debt due by Bond, Bill, Note or Specialty, the Defendant may wage his

Law, and thereby discharge himself of the Debt demanded by the Plaintiff, which must be done by Swearing as followeth.

I do Swear that upon the _____ day of _____ (naming the Day the Action was entered) I did not owe or detain from B. the Plaintiff, the Sum of 100 l. nor any part or parcel thereof, in manner and form, as the Plaintiff by his Bill original hath supposed. So help me God.

If the Defendant be a Freeman of London, he must have six Compurgators, who at the same time must Swear they believe in their Consciences that what the Defendant hath Sworn is true. But if the Defendant be not a Freeman of London, then two Compurgators will be sufficient.

If the Defendant do not wage his Law, but will put the Plaintiff to prove his Debt, the Defendant must in such case plead, that he is not indebted to the Plaintiff. And in case the Plaintiff do not prove his Debt, a Verdict and Judgment will be given against

gainst him, for restitution of the Moneys, or value of the Goods attached and condemned. If the Plaintiff in such case shall be taken in execution, and shall not be able to restore the Money, the Security he gave when the Money was condemned, will be compelled to pay the same Moneys, for that such Sureties cannot be discharged by rendering the Plaintiffs Body to Prison.

But if the Plaintiff prove his Debt, a Verdict will be given against the Defendant, and Judgment will be entered against him for the Debt proved to be due, and if so much was not recovered against the Garnishee upon the Attachment, yet the Bail for the Defendant are liable to answer and pay the Debt with Costs.

- In this Court, the Moneys or Goods of any Trading Company in London may be Attached, so as the Debt demanded of them be upon Bond under their Common Seal. Their Persons are not liable to pay any Debt so contracted, but an Action may be entered
against

against them in this Court upon such Bond, and the Moneys or Goods of such Company may thereupon be Attached, in the Hands of any Person whatsoever, within London or the Liberties thereof; and after four Court Days may proceed to condemn such Moneys or Goods, and the Company cannot dissolve or avoid such Attachment, unless they put in good Bail to the Action, who will engage for the Company, that in case the Company do not pay the Moneys which shall be recovered against them, they will do it for them; and without the Money be paid, the Bail can never be discharged, for that they cannot render the Bodies of the Defendants to Prison; they being a Body Politick, that is a Body without a Soul; whereas in the case of a single Person whose Moneys shall be Attached, he may avoid any Attachment, by putting in Bail to the Action, or rendering his Body to Prison. His Bail do only engage that in case the Defendant do not pay the Money recovered against him, they will do it for him, or render his Body to Prison.

Of

Of Freeman and their Apprentices.

By the Custom of London, every Apprentice that is or shall be bound to a Freeman, ought to be full Fourteen Years of Age, and his Indenture must not be for a less term than Seven Years. Every Apprentice so Bound may be compelled to serve the full term for which he shall be Bound. If he break any of the Covenants, an Action may be brought against him, as if he were of the Age of One and Twenty Years. But if the Apprentice shall be under the Age of Fourteen Years at the time of his Binding, or if he shall be bound for a less term than Seven Years, such Indenture is not good.

By the Ancient and Laudible Custom of London, every Freeman ought to Inroll his Apprentice within the first Year of his Term before the Chamberlain of this City, the Fee for which Inrollment is two Shillings and Six Pence to the City. If the Apprentice shall not be Inrolled within the first Year

of

of his Term, then such Apprentice may at any time be discharged from his Master for not being Inrolled, without shewing any other cause,

If any Apprentice shall refuse to be Inrolled within the first Year of his Term, the Master may in that case bring his Indenture to Mr. Chamberlain, or his Clerk, who will Record the same, which Record is as good as an Inrollment, and will bar the Apprentice from suing out his Indenture for not being Inrolled,

Many Citizens of London are of Opinion not to Inroll any Apprentice, and the reason they give is, That if the Apprentice be Inrolled, they are bound to keep him, altho' he be a Thief or a Drunkard, whereas if he is not Inrolled, they can turn him away at their Pleasure, which is a very great mistake, for if the Apprentice shall not be Inrolled, and the Master turn him away, the Apprentice may in such case bring an Action against the Master upon the Covenants in his Indenture, and recover Damages from time to time

time, against the Master. If the Apprentice be Inrolled, and the Master turn him away, the Apprentice hath no other remedy to recover Damages, but by bringing an Action upon the Covenants.

If the Apprentice shall be a Thief, or a Gamester, or absent himself from his Masters Service, or shall refuse to obey his Masters lawful Commands, the Master may in any of these cases lawfully turn his Apprentice away, altho' he be Inrolled, as if he were not Inrolled, for the Inrollment is no obligation upon the Master to keep the Apprentice, more than when he was not Inrolled.

The Inrollment of an Apprentice is no disadvantage to a Master, for he thereby only Answers the Oath he took when he was made Free, but also obliges the Apprentice to serve his full Term, altho' he shall be Bound for Eight Years or more, because he cannot discharge himself from his Masters Service, unless for one of the causes hereafter mentioned.

Every

Every Master ought in Conscience to Inroll his Apprentice, for otherwise he disappoints the Father, who possibly paid the Master a considerable Sum to take his Son; and if the Apprentice knows he may be discharged from his Masters Service, for not being Inrolled within the first Year of his Term, it happens very often that such Apprentice neglects his Masters Service, and takes bad Courses, whereby the Father loses both his Money and his Son, which in all probability might have been prevented, if the Apprentice had been Inrolled.

An Apprentice may be discharged from his Master for any of the Causes following, although he be Inrolled.

First, If the Master give him unreasonable Correction. Secondly, If the Master shall not provide for him good and wholesome Meat, Drink and Necessaries. Thirdly, If the Master turn him away, or shall refuse to receive him

him into his Service. Fourthly, If the Master leave off his Trade, and do not provide another Master for the Apprentice. Fifthly, If the Master dwell within the Freedom at the time the Apprentice was Bound, and afterwards remove out of the Freedom. Sixthly, If the Master shall neglect or refuse to instruct the Apprentice in his Art or Trade. Seventhly, If the Apprentice shall be under the Age of Fourteen Years at the time of his Binding.

The manner of discharging an Apprentice from his Master is as followeth.

The Apprentice must bring or send his Indenture, or a Copy, to an Attorney of this Court, who will immediately cause notice to be given to the Master, by one of the Officers of this Court, of the Apprentices Intention of suing out his Indenture, and for what Cause, and after four Court Days will summon the Master by a Note in Writing, to shew cause why the Apprentice should not be discharged. If
the

the Discharge be for not being Inrol-
led, the Master cannot prevent it. But
it be for any of the Causes before-men-
tioned, the Master may appear, and
plead, and try the truth of the matter
complained off by his Apprentice. The
Master need not doubt of a fair Trial,
the Jury being all Masters, and the
Court constantly shew the Master all
just and lawful Favour. If a Verdict
be given for the Master, or the Appren-
tice, no Costs will be allowed to either
Party.

It is the Custom of *London* that eve-
ry Month there shall be a new Jury
to try Causes in this Court, who are
Men of good Substance, being appoint-
ed and returned by the Citizens of *Lon-
don* every *Christmas*, at their Ward-
more Inquests, by Indenture under
their Hands and Seals as followeth,
viz.

The Wards of *Algate*, *Portoken* and
Cornhill, return Jurymen for the Month
of *January*.

The Ward of *Cheap* for the Month of
February.

The

The Wards of *Basieshaw*, *Cripplegate within* and *Cripplegate without*, for the Month of *March*.

The Wards of *Vintry* and *Breadstreet*, for the Month of *April*.

The Wards of *Tower* and *Billinggate*, for the Month of *May*.

The Ward of *Farringdon without*, for the Month of *June*.

The Ward of *Bridg*, for the Month of *July*.

The Wards of *Aldersgate*, *Colemanstreet* and *Broadstreet* for the Month of *August*.

The Wards of *Farringdon within*, and *Castle Baynard*, for the Month of *September*.

The Wards of *Queenshithe*, *Dowgate* and *Walbrook*, for the Month of *October*.

The Wards of *Langborne* and *Limestreet*, for the Month of *November*.

The Wards of *Candlewick*, *Cordwainer* and *Bishopsgate*, for the Month of *December*.

The Persons so returned must serve as Jurymen in this Court, and no other, except in extraordinary cases, the Court upon a motion will appoint a special Jury, or a Jury of Merchants.

*Special Jury
or a Jury
of Merchants*

D

The

The Widow of a Freeman may take a Maid Apprentice, and Inroll her. But if the Indenture be made for less Term than Seven Years, or if she be under Fourteen Years of Age, the Indenture will not oblige her.

If an Exchange-Woman or Sempstress, who hath a Husband, shall take a Maid Apprentice, such Maid must be Bound to the Husband for Seven Years, and shall be made Free of London at the end of her Term, in case she continue so long unmarried.

If any Master shall refuse to make his Apprentice Free when his Term is expired, such Apprentice may, if he hath duly served, force the Master to make him Free, by Summoning him before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, or before the Chamberlain.

Of the Court of Chancery within this City.

This Court is held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. But the Recorder usually sits as Judge or Chancellor; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen may sit there if they please, and determine the Matters before them, as they have formerly done in special Cases.

If an Action at Law be depending in London, and the Defendant in the Action hath good cause of Equity to be relieved against the Plaintiff, in that case, such Defendant may bring his Bill in this Court for Relief, and so soon as the Bill is Filed, it is an Injunction, and will stay the Plaintiffs Proceedings at Law, until he fully Answer the Bill, the Charge whereof will not be so much as an Order for an Injunction in the High Court of Chancery and Sealing the same amounts unto.

If the Action at Law be depending in the Sheriffs Court, the Defendant

must cause such Action to be removed into the Lord Mayors Court, before he can stay the Plaintiffs Proceedings at Law, by Filing a Bill in this Court.

When the Plaintiff at Law hath Sworn to his Answer, the Plaintiff in Equity hath eight Days time to put in Exceptions thereunto, and the next Court Day after the Exceptions shall be Filed, the Plaintiff in Equity must move for a Day to argue those Exceptions, otherwise they will be over-ruled.

If the Plaintiff at Law shall Plead or Demurr to the Defendants Bill, he must the next Court Day after the Plea or Demurrer shall be entred, move for an Order to argue such Plea or Demurrer, otherwise the same will be over-ruled, and he will be compelled to Answer the Bill, before he can proceed upon his Action at Law.

When a Bill shall be exhibited in this Court, and no Action at Law depending, the Defendant hath eight Court Days allowed him after his Appearance,

pearance, which usually happens in ten Days time, and if he doth not Answer the Bill in that time, the Plaintiff may have an Attachment against him, for which the Fee is but Two Shillings and Six-Pence, besides the Queens Duty.

After the Defendant hath put in his Answer, the Plaintiff may reply thereunto, and proceed to examine his Witnesses, in like manner as is done in the High Court of Chancery, and may bring his Cause to a Hearing in a Months time after the Replication.

The Town-Clerks Fee for an Order for Publication or for Hearing, is but Six-Pence, and for the Order upon Hearing, but One Shilling, besides the Queens Duty. If the Decree shall be drawn up and Inrolled, his Fee is Ten-Pence a Sheet, and for the Copy Four-Pence a Sheet.

After a Decree made, the Plaintiff must serve the Defendant Personally with a Copy thereof, which he may do in any place within or without the Freedom of London, and upon Affidavit

thereof made, if the Defendant do not perform the Decree, an Attachment will be awarded against him.

When an Apprentice shall be discharged from his Master, by suing out his Indentures, for want of being Inrolled or otherwise, his only way to recover part of the Money which his Master received with him when he became his Apprentice, is to exhibit a Bill in this Court against his Master, and if a Decree be given that the Master shall return part of the Money, the Apprentice will recover his Costs, which usually comes to Six Pounds or more. But if an Apprentice hath Served Five Years or more, this Court will not Decree any Money to be returned, unless there shall appear very extraordinary Cause.

When a Freeman of London dies, leaving Children, their readiest and cheapest way is to exhibit a Bill in this Court, to have a discovery of their Fathers Estate, and for their recovery of their Part and Share thereof, due to them by the Custom of London.

Any

Any Person may exhibit a Bill in this Court, but if the Person dwells out of the Liberties of *London*, this Court upon a Motion, will order the Plaintiff to give Bond to pay the Defendant Costs, in case the Bill shall happen to be dismissed; and until such Bond be entred into, this Court will not compel the Defendant to give any Answer, but in default of Security, will dismiss the Bill. The reason for such practice is to prevent vexatious Suits, and because no Attachment for Costs can be served out of the Liberties of *London*.

When a Bill is exhibited in this Court, and Answer given thereto, the Plaintiff in case he is advised to examine no Witnesses, may hear the Cause within Fourteen Days after Answer, and in such case the whole Charge will not exceed 4*l*.

Of Rents in London, how to be recovered.

If *A.* lets a Lease in Writing to *B.* of a House in *London*, for three Years or more, and *B.* continues in the House after the Lease is expired, without the consent of *A.* in such case *B.* is a Trespasser, or an Action lies against him upon the Covenants in the Lease. But if *A.* permits *B.* to stay in the House a Quarter of a Year after the Lease is expired, and receives Rent for that Quarter, he thereby admits *B.* to be Tenant at Will, and by the Custom of *London* must give *B.* Six Months Warning before he can be ejected.

When a Distress is made of Goods or Wares in *London* for Rent, the Goods and Wares must be immediately removed off the Premises to another Place in *London*, and notice in Writing must be left at the House the same Day for what the Distress is made, and after the Goods are so distrained, and notice given, the Tenant hath Five Days

Days time to Replevy the Goods, which if he neglect, the Goods may be Sold pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the Second Year of *William and Mary*, Intituled an Act for enabling the Sale of Goods Distrained for Rent, in case the Rent be not paid in a reasonable time; which Act is in these Words, viz.

Whereas the most ordinary and ready way for Recovery of Arrears of Rent is by Distresses, yet such Distresses not being to be sold, but only detained as Pledges for enforcing the Payment of such Rent, the Persons Distraining have little benefit thereby; For the Remedying whereof,

Be it Enacted and Ordained by the King and Queens most Excellent Majesties, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That from and after the First Day of June, in the Year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and ninety, That where any Goods or Chattels shall be Distrained for any Rent reserved and due upon any Demise, Lease or Contract whatsoever,

soever, and the Tenant or Owner of the Goods so Distrained, shall not within Five Days next after such Distress taken, and notice thereof (with the cause of such taking) left at the Chief Mansion-House, or other most notorious Place on the Premises, charged with the Rent Distrained for, Replevy the same, with sufficient Security to be given to the Sheriff, according to Law, That then in such case after such Distress, and notice, as aforesaid, and Expiration of the said Five Days, The Person Distraining shall and may with the Sheriff or Under-Sheriff of the County, or with the Constable of the Hundred, Parish or Place where such Distress shall be taken (who are hereby required to be Aiding and Assisting therein) cause the Goods and Chattels so Distrained to be Appraised by two Sworn Appraisers (whom such Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, or Constable, are hereby Impowered to Swear) to Appraise the same truly, according to the best of their Understandings; And after such Appraisement shall and may Lawfully Sell the Goods and Chattels so Distrained for the best Price can be gotten for the same, towards Satisfaction of the Rent for which the said Goods and Chattels shall be Distrained, and of the Charges of such Distress, Appraisment and Sale;

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and Sale; leaving the Over-plus (if any) in the Hands of the said Sheriff, Under-Sheriff or Constable for the Owners use.

And whereas no Sheaves or Cocks of Corn loose or in the Straw, or Hay in any Barn or Granary, or on any Hovel, Stack or Rick, can by the Law be Distrained, or otherwise Secured for Rent, whereby Landlords are oftentimes Coufened and Deceived by their Tenants, who Sell their Corn, Grain and Hay to Strangers, and remove the same from the Premisses chargeable with such Rent, and thereby avoid the Payment of the same;

Be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for Remedying the said Practice and Deceit, It shall and may from and after the said First Day of June, be lawful to and for any Person or Persons having Rent, Arrear and Due upon any such Demise, Lease or Contract as aforesaid, to Seize and Secure any Sheaves or Cocks of Corn, or Corn loose or in the Straw, or Hay lying in any Barn or Granary, or upon any Hovel, Stack or Rick, or otherwise upon any part of the Land or Pound charged with such Rent, and to lock up or detain the same

same in the place where the same shall be found for or in the nature of a Distress, until the same shall be Replevied upon such Security to be given, as aforesaid, And in default of Replevying the same, as aforesaid, within the time aforesaid, to Sell the same after such Appraisment thereof to be made; so as nevertheless such Corn, Grain or Hay so Distrained, as aforesaid, be not Removed by the Person or Persons so Distraining to the Damage of the Owner thereof, out of the place where the same shall be found and seized, but be kept there (as Impounded) until the same shall be Replevied, or Sold in default of Replevying the same within the time aforesaid.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That upon any Pound-breach or Rescous of Goods or Chattels distrained for Rent, the Person or Persons grieved thereby, shall in a Special Action upon the Case for the Wrong thereby sustained, Recover his and their treble Damages and Costs of Suit against the Offender or Offenders in any such Rescous or Pound-breach, any or either of them, or against the Owners of the Goods Distrained, in case the same be afterwards found to have come to his Use or Possession.

Provided

Provided always, and be it further En-
act, that in case any such Distress and
Sale, as aforesaid, shall be made by virtue
or colour of this present Act for Rent, pre-
tended to be Arrear and Due, where in
truth no Rent is Arrear or Due to the Per-
son or Persons Distraining, or to him or
them in whose Name or Names, or Right,
such Distress shall be taken, as aforesaid;
That then the Owner of such Goods or Chat-
tels Distrained and Sold, as aforesaid, his
Executors or Administrators, shall and may
by Action of Trespass, or upon the Case to
be brought against the Person or Persons so
Distraining, any or either of them, his or
their Executors or Administrators, recover
double of the Value of the Goods or Chattels
so Distrained and Sold, together with full
Costs of Suit.

Of Freemens Wills, and such as Die In-
testate, how their Estates will be dis-
posed of.

Every Freeman of London may make
his Will himself, and alter it as often
as

as he pleases, but he must have regard to the Custom of *London*, by giving his Wife one third part of his Personal Estate, and to his Children one third part thereof, the other third part thereof he may give away to whom he thinks fit. If he shall have a Wife and no Child, she will have half his Personal Estate by the Custom of *London*, the other half part thereof he may dispose of as he pleases.

The Form of a Will.

The Method of making his Will may be thus. I R. B. of *London*, Draper, do declare this to be my Will, I revoke all former Wills. I give my Wife M. B. one third part of my Personal Estate, the whole in three equal parts to be divided, I give to my Children one other third part thereof, according to the Custom of *London*; and as to the other third part which I have to dispose of as I think fit, I dispose thereof as followeth. I give to my Brother W. Twenty Shillings to buy him a Ring, I give my Cozen G. Twenty Shillings

to buy him a Ring. The rest and residue thereof, I Will shall be divided into six equal parts or shares, two parts thereof I give to my Daughter K. two parts thereof I give to my Daughter S. one part thereof I give to my Son W. and the other part thereof I give to my Grand-Children share and share alike, and I make my said Wife sole Executrix of this my Will. Dated this Day of 170

If a Freemans Will be writ with his own Hand, after this or any other manner, it shall be a good Will as to all his Personal Estate, altho' his Name be not subscribed, and altho' it be without Date or Witnesses, as it was in the case of Sir *William Turner*, Knight and Alderman, who writ in half a Sheet of Paper Instructions for a Will, and what Legacies he would give, amongst the rest there was one Legacy of 30000 *l.* to a Nephews Son. This was brought into Doctors Commons to be proved, which his other Relations opposed, the same not being Signed by him, and without Date or Witnesses; in this cause there was above 1000 *l.* spent

spent on both sides, but being all of his own Hand Writing, it was adjudged to be a good Will.

If a Freeman hath Freehold Lands or Tenements to dispose off, he must devise the same by Will in Writing pursuant to an Act of Parliament made the 29 Car. 2di. cap. 3. Intituled, *An Act for prevention of Frauds and Perjuries*; whereby it is Enacted, that all Devises and Bequests of any Freehold Lands or Tenements, shall be in Writing, and Signed by the Party so devising the same, or by some other Person in his Presence, and by his express Directions, and shall be attested and subscribed in the presence of the Devisor, by three or four credible Witnesses, or else they shall be utterly void and of none effect.

And moreover that no Devise in Writing, of Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, or any Clause thereof shall at any time after the four and twentieth of June 1677. be revocable otherwise than by some other Will or Codicil in Writing or other Writing, declaring

declaring the same, or by burning, cancelling, tearing, or obliterating the same, by the Testator himself, or in his Presence, and by his direction and consent. But all Devises and Bequests of Lands and Tenements, shall remain and continue in force, until the same be burnt, cancelled, torn or obliterated by the Testator, or his directions in manner aforesaid, or unless the same be altered by some other Will or Codicil in Writing, or other Writing of the Devisor, signed in the presence of three or four Witnesses, declaring the same, any former Law or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

If a Freeman Dies without a Will, his Estate must be divided thus, to wit, one third part thereof (the whole in three equal parts to be divided) to his Wife, one other third part thereof to his Children, the other third part hath been claimed by the Widow, by virtue of Letters of Administration, being granted to her of her Husbands Estate, but that was thought unreasonable, and therefore was contested in the High Court of Chancery by the

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Son

Son of Sir Richard How, Knight, with his Mother-in-Law, and upon hearing the Cause, it was settled and decreed to be observed for ever, that the Deceased's third part should be divided into three equal parts, one third part thereof to the Widow, and the other two third parts thereof to the Child or Children, share and share alike, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made in the First Year of King James the Second, Intituled, *An Act for reviving and continuance of several Acts of Parliament therein mentioned.* In which Act it is for the determining some doubts upon the Act for the better settling of Intestates Estate, Enacted and Declared that the Clause in the said Act, by which it is provided, That that Act, or any thing therein contained, should not any ways prejudice or hinder the Customs observed within the City of London and Province of York, was never intended, nor shall be taken or construed to extend to such part of any Intestates Estate, as any Administrator, by virtue only of being Administrator, by pretence or reason of any Custom, may claim to have, to exempt the same from

from distribution, but that such part in the Hands of such Administrator shall be subject to Distribution, as in other Cases within the said Act.

In which Act it is also Provided and Enacted, That if after the Death of a Father, any of his Children shall Die Intestate without Wife or Children in the Life time of the Mother, every Brother and Sister, and the Representatives of them shall have an equal share with her; any thing in the Act for the better settling Intestates Estates to the contrary notwithstanding.

Note. The Representatives of every Brother and Sister, are their Children.

By the Custom of *London*, a Freeman's Widow may require her Widows Chamber furnished, besides the third part of his Personal Estate; and if he shall make a Will contrary to the Custom, and give away more than a third part of his Personal Estate from his Wife and Children, they may be relieved against such Will, by exhibiting their Bill in the High Court of Chancery, or in this Court, against the Executor of

such Freeman, and so much of the Will as shall be found contrary to the Custom, will be declared void and of no effect.

If a Freeman shall in the time of his last Sickness, give and deliver any part of his Goods or Moneys to his Wife or Child, or any other Person, with intent that such Person shall keep the same Goods or Moneys to his or her own use, such Gift is against the Custom of London, and the Goods or Moneys so given, shall be accounted part of the Estate that did belong to such Freeman at the time of his Death, and may be recovered by exhibiting a Bill in the High Court of Chancery, or in this Court: for that a Freeman cannot in the time of his Sickness, whereof he shall Die, give away any part of his Estate, otherwise than by his Will made according to the Custom of the City of London.

If a Freeman shall in his Life time give part of his Personal Estate to any of his Children in Marriage, or otherwise, and shall afterwards make a Will

and

and Die, valid by such Will Give away
all his Personal Estate to his other
Children, and this shall afterwards ap-
pear by any Writing under the Testa-
tors Hand, or by any thing Writ by
him, tho' it be in an Almanack or else-
where, what Sum he gave such Child
as a Marriage Portion, or otherwise;
he cannot by any Declaration in his
Will or other Writing, importing that
he had fully advanced such Child, bar
the Child so Married; but he or she
may come in and claim an equal share
with the other Children of the Per-
sonal Estate that did belong to such Free-
man at the time of his Death; but then
he or she so claiming, must bring in
the Money which was given by his or
or her Father in his Life time, and
reckon it part of his Estate, and such
bringing in of Money is called bring-
ing into Hotchpot, as for Example.

If a Freeman shall have three Chil-
dren, and one of them be Married in
his Life time, to whom he gave so
as a Marriage Portion, and the third
part of his Personal Estate at the time
of his Death, shall happen to amount

to Three Hundred and Fifty Pounds, in such case the Child so Married, must bring in the One Hundred Pounds received as a Marriage Portion, which will make the third part of the Estate Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and then shall receive One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be equal with the two other Children,

Also if a Freeman shall settle or make over any part of his Estate, to the use of his Child or Children, with design to defraud his Wife of her full third part of his Estate. In such case his Widow may set aside such Settlement, by exhibiting a Bill in the High Court of Chancery, or in this Court, against the Trustees and the Children.

If a Freeman shall give his Daughter 500 l. and she being of full Age, gives him a release of all Claims and Demands which she then had, or could have, in or to the Estate which he should have at the time of his Death, and she afterwards Marries with or without her Fathers consent, and if her Husband shall also after Marriage give the

the Father the like release ; and then the Father Dies, leaving an Estate of 6000 *l.* and only two other Daughters, and shall by his Will give those two Daughters all his Estate. In this case the Releases shall not bar the Married Daughter from claiming an equal share of her Fathers Estate with the other Daughters, bringing the 500 *l.* into Hotchpott. The reason is, because the Married Daughter when sole, had no right or claim to any part of her Fathers Estate till after his Death, and therefore the Releases Sealed in her Fathers Life time were of no value ; so that there is no way to bar a Child from coming in, and claiming a part of the Estate her Father shall leave at the time of his Death, but by causing such Child to give him Security, by Bond or otherwise, of a considerable Penalty, with Condition, that if such Child shall after her Fathers Decease, claim or demand any part of his Estate by virtue of the Custom of *London*, then the Obligation to be of full force, otherwise to be void, or else a Covenant to that purpose.

If a Freeman shall have five Daughters, and Marries two of them in his Life time, and gives them 500 l. a peice, and then Dies, possessed of an Estate to the value of 6000 l. and one of the Married Daughters afterwards Dies, leaving a Child. In such case the Child shall claim a further part of the Estate, as the Mother might have done had she been living.

If a Freeman shall have three Daughters, and Marries one of them in his Life time, and gives her 1000 l. and afterwards Dies, leaving an Estate but to the value of 1500 l. In such case the Married Daughter cannot be compelled to refund.

Of the Orphans Court.

This Court is held before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who are Guardians to all Orphans, until they shall attain the Age of One and Twenty Years.

When

When a Freeman of London Dies, leaving Orphans, the Clerks of the several Parishes within the Bills of Mortality, ought by the Custom of London to give the Names of such Freeman as shall Die in their respective Parishes, to the Common Cryer of the City, whose Duty is to Summon the Executors or Administrators of such Freeman, to appear before the Court of Aldermen, to give in Inventories and Accompts of the Personal Estates of such Freeman, and such Executors must enter into a Bond of the Penalty of Five Hundred Pounds to bring in such Inventory within two Months. The Condition of which Bond is as followeth,

The Condition of a Bond for exhibiting an Inventory.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bound R. R. do and shall within two Months now next ensuing, bring and exhibit into the Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen,

Queen, holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, for the time being in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the same City, a true and perfect Inventory in Writing, upon his Corporal Oath, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, Plate, Jewels, ready Money and Debts, which were due and belonging unto the above-named G. M. Deceased, at the time of his Death. And also if the said R. R. do not in the mean time purloyn or convey the same, or any part thereof, out of the Freedom or Liberties of the same City, without the licence and consent of the same Court first had and obtained in Writing. Then, &c. or else, &c.

After such Bond given, the Executor must procure four Freemen to Appraise the Testators Goods and Wares, who must be Sworn to make a just and true Appraisment thereof, according to the best of their Judgments and Skills.

The Common Cryer must have notice when the Appraisment is to be made, he being intrusted by the Court

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of Aldermen to see that the Goods and Wares be fairly Appraised, to the best advantage of the Orphans; and when the Appraisment is so made, the Common Cryer must Sign the same, and then it must be delivered to Mr. Common-Serjeant, at his Office in *Guildhall-Yard*, who is intrusted by the Court of Aldermen to examine the same, and if he approves thereof, he will cause the same to be ingrossed, and a Duplicate thereof to be made for the Executor or Administrator of such Freeman; and when the same is examined and signed by Mr. Common-Serjeant, in testimony thereof the Executor or Administrator must appear before the Court of Aldermen, and there Swear that the Inventory is just and true according to the best of his Knowledge.

When the Inventory is so exhibited, the Executor or Administrator must become Bound to bring in the Money that shall appear due to the Orphans within two Months, or within that time to give good Security to pay the same to the Orphans, when they shall attain

attain the Age of One and Twenty Years, nor be Married with the consent of the Court of Aldermen. The Condition of which Bond is as followeth

The Condition of a Bond to bring in Money, or to give Security, is as followeth.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bound L. T. do and shall within two Months now next ensuing, bring every cause to be brought into the Court of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, for the time being in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the same City, good and sufficient Sureties to be bound for the true and sure payment of the Orphanage and Legatory Portions, due and belonging unto the Children and Orphans of the above-named R. P. Deceased, at the time of his Death, by the Laws and Customs of the City of London, or by the last Will and Testament of the said Testator, or

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else do or shall pay or cause the same
 to be paid into the Chamber of *Lon-*
don, to the use of the same Orphans,
 and do and shall from time to time
 within one Month next after notice in
 Writing, bring into the Court afore-
 said, a true Accompt, upon his Oath,
 of all Debts whatsoever that were due
 to the said R. P. at the time of his
 Death, which shall come to his Hands,
 or to the Hands of any other for his
 use ; and upon like notice in Writing,
 bring into the Court good Sureties to
 be bound for the payment of so much
 Money, as upon every such Accompt
 shall appear due to the same Orphans,
 or else do and shall pay the same into
 the Chamber of *London*, to the use of
 the same Orphans without fraud or
 covin. Then, &c. or else,

If the Executor pay the Money into
 Chamber of *London*, the Court of Al-
 dermen allow Five Pounds *per Cent.* In-
 terest for the Orphanage Money, so as
 the same shall not exceed Five Hun-
 dred Pounds ; and for Legacy Money
 Three Pounds, Six Shillings and Eight
 Pence *per Cent.* But if he doth not
 bring

bring in the Money, he must become Bound with good Security to the Chamberlain, for payment thereof to the respective Orphans, when they shall come to the Age of One and Twenty Years, or be Married.

The Condition of a Bond to pay Orphans Portions, is as followeth.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the within bound R. S. and T. S. or either of them, do and shall pay or cause to be paid to the within named Sir W. R. Chamberlain of the City of London, or his Successors Chamberlains of the same City, for the time being 500 l. of lawful Money for the use of B. the Son and sole Orphan of the within named D. A. Deceased, when he shall attain the Age of One and Twenty Years, to the said Orphan belonging, by the Laws and Customs of this City, or otherwise. And if he shall Die before he attains that Age, then if the said R. S. and T. S. or either of them, or either of their

their Executors or Administrators, do and shall within one Month after the Death of the said Orphan, pay or cause to be paid to the Chamberlain of the City for the time being, the said Sum of 500 l. to the intent the same may be disposed where of right the same shall appertain. And if the said R. S. and T. S. or either of them, or either of their Executors or Administrators do and shall, untill the Money be paid, provide for the said Orphan Meat, Drinke, Apparel and Necessaries, and do not willingly permit him to be Married, or Bound Apprentice, without the licence and consent of the Mayor and Aldermen, and if it shall happen that the said R. S. and T. S. or either of them shall Die, or become Insolvent before the said Money shall be paid; then if the said R. S. and T. S. or either of them, or either of their Executors or Administrators do and shall within one Month next after such Dying or Decaying, bring before the Mayor and Aldermen another good Surety, who shall become Bound to the Chamberlain of the City, with Condition (*Mutatis Mutandis*) as is in these Presents contained,

in

in the stead of him so Dying or Decay-
ing. And if the said R. S. and T. S. or
one of them do Yearly appear be-
fore the Mayor and Aldermen in the
Chamber of the Guildhall on Monday
next after Mid-Lent Sunday. That then
or else, or.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen do
meet at Guildhall in the Orphans Court
once in every Year, upon the Monday
after Mid-Lent Sunday, to hear the
Names called over of all the Securities
that stand bound for Orphans Portions,
upon which Day one of the Persons so
Bound, ought to appear to give an
Account whether all the Securities are
Living, and in good Circumstances,
and whether the Orphans are Living
and Unmarried. If none of them ap-
pear, they forfeit their Recognizance,
and the Clerk of the Orphans will make
out Process against them, and compel
them to appear and pay the Charges.

The Executor must take care that
none of the Orphans Marry, or be put
Apprentice without the leave and con-
sent of the Court of Aldermen first ob-
tained

tained for that purpose, which may be easily had, if Application be made to Mr. Common-Serjeant, who will examine the matter as to the Substance of the Person who is to Marry, or take such Orphan Apprentice; and if the Lord Mayor and Aldermen approve of his Report, they presently give the Leave that is desired, and make an Order for that purpose.

When any Orphan comes to the Age of One and Twenty Years, the Executor or Administrator must take care to discharge himself and his Security, to bring such Orphan to the Court of Aldermen, to acknowledge satisfaction, and must bring a credible Person to prove that such Orphan is of the full Age of One and Twenty Years; the manner whereof is thus.

C. R. Citizen and Draper of London, is come to prove to this Honourable Court, upon his Corporal Oath, that R. G. the Son and late Orphan of W. G. late Citizen and Mercer of London, is of the full Age of One and Twenty Years. And the said R. G. is come to
F acknow-

acknowledge satisfaction to this Honourable Court for Five Hundred Pounds growing due to him, for his own part and portion of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said W. G. his late Father, by the Laws and Customs of the City of London.

If a Citizen leaves Lands and Tenements to his Children, Freehold or Copyhold, the Executor of such Freeman must become Bound to account for the Rents and Profits of such Lands and Tenements, with Condition as followeth,

The Condition of a Bond to Accompt for Rents, &c.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That whereas C. R. Executor of the last Will and Testament of R. R. late Citizen and Skinner of London, Deceas'd, is by Order of the Court of Orphans, holden before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, appointed to receive the Rents, Issues and

and Profits of certain Lands, Messuages and Tenements, in the Parish of C. in the County of R. which are bequeathed to R. the Son and Orphan of the said R. R. in and by the last Will of the said R. R. when the said Orphan shall attain the Age of One and Twenty Years. If therefore the said C. R. his Executors or Administrators do and shall from time to time, and at all times hereafter, until the said Orphan shall attain the Age of One and Twenty Years, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid the Yearly Rent of Twenty Pounds, reserved in the Grants or Leases of the same Lands and Messuages, according to the Covenants of the same Leases. And also do until the said Orphan shall attain the aforesaid Age, keep and maintain the said Messuages and every of them in good Repair. And do and shall convey, assign and assure unto the said Orphan when he shall attain the full Age of One and Twenty Years, the same Lands and Messuages, and every of them discharged and freed from all Rent or Rents in the said Leases or Grants reserved, and from all and all

manner of Forfeitures and Re-entries and well and sufficiently repaired and sustained. And if the said C. R. his Executors or Administrators shall not do any Act or Acts, thing or things, whereby the said Orphan shall not enjoy the said Land and Messuages at the said Age of One and Twenty Years, without incumbrances from him or any of them. That then this Obligation to be void, or else to remain in force.

If an Un-Freeman shall by his Will give a Legacy to an Orphan, the Court of Aldermen may compel the Executor of such Un-freeman to pay the Money into the Chamber of London, or to give Security to pay the same to the Orphan when the Money shall become due by the Will of the Testator.

When an Inventory shall be brought into this Court, if the Orphans or any Person for them, can prove any Goods omitted or undervalued, or any Debts charged to be owing by the Deceased, which were not real and just Debts, in that Case the Clerk of the Orphans will

will upon Complaint thereof, summon a Jury to enquire whether the Inventory so exhibited, be a true Inventory or not; and if the Jury shall find any omissions, undervaluations or surcharges, and the Executor upon notice shall refuse to make the same good, the Clerk of the Orphans will compel him to do it, by putting the Bond in suit against him, which he gave for exhibiting a true Inventory, unless such Executor can by proof discharge himself thereof before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, who upon application made, will examine into the Inventory and Accompts, and do right to all Parties, without any expence to the Executor or the Orphan: when it shall appear by any Inventory, that several Debts are standing out, due to the Person Deceased, the Executor must enter into Bond to give a true Accompt thereof to the Court of Aldermen from time to time when thereunto required.

It is usual once in Twelve Months, to summon the Executor to appear and give an Accompt, and the Moneys that shall appear to be due to the Or-

phans upon such Accompt) must be paid into the Chamber of London, or else the Executor must give Security to pay the same Moneys to the Orphans.

The Method for giving an Accompt.

The Executor must write out an Accompt of his Receipts and Payments, since the Inventory was exhibited, and give the same to the Common Serjeant, who will examine it, and cause it to be Ingrossed, and set his Hand thereunto in testimony thereof; and then the Executor must make Oath before the Court of Aldermen, that the same is a true Accompt.

Fees

It is usual once in Twelve Months to summon the Executor to appear and give an Accompt, and the Moneys that shall appear to be due to the Or-

*Fees to be paid when Security is given
for Orphans Money, if the Sum to
be secured amount to 100 l. and do
not exceed 300 l.*

	s.	d.
To the Common Serjeant —————	6	8
To the Common Cryer —————	6	8
To the Town Clerk —————	2	0
To the Clerk of the Orphans —————	1	4
	16	8

But if the Moneys that shall appear
by the Accompt to be due to the Or-
phans shall be paid into the Chamber
of *London*, then there is no Fees due to
any Person.

*If the Sum Secured is but 20 l. then
the Fees are as followeth.*

To the Common Serjeant --	3	4
To the Common Cryer —	3	4
To the Town Clerk —	2	0
To the Clerk of the Orphans —	1	4
	10	0

If the Sum of any Recognizance
shall be under Twenty Pounds, then
F 4 the

the Common Serjeants Fees and Common Cryers Fees are only One Penny in every Pound, but the Town Clerk and Clerk of the Orphans have the same Fees as above.

The Court of Aldermen commit the Custody of all Orphans to such Person and Persons as the Lord Mayor and Aldermen shall think fit, and if any Person whatsoever do Inter-marry with any such Orphan, without the Consent of the Court of Aldermen, every such Person may be Fined by the Court, according to the Quality and Portion of the Orphan; and if the Person shall refuse to pay the Fine, or give Bond to pay the same in some reasonable time, the Court of Aldermen may commit such Person to *Newgate*, there to remain until he shall pay the Fine. And altho' the Person shall have five times a better Estate than the Orphan, yet he must submit to a Fine; but if he settle a competent Estate upon the Orphan, as the Court shall direct, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen will upon a Petition remit the Fine, as they have constantly done in the like Cases.

This

This Custom was adjudged reasonable by the Judges of the Court of *Kings-Bench*, in the Case of *Ralph Harwood*, a Merchant, who Inter-married with *Martha Offley*, the Daughter and Orphan of *Robert Offley*, with the consent of her Friends, but without the consent of the Court of Aldermen, her Marriage Portion was Eight Hundred Pounds. The matter was debated in the Court of Aldermen, and the Merchant justified himself, for that he had a good Estate, and the consent of her Relations; after a long Debate, the Court Fined him Forty Pounds, which he refusing to pay, was committed to *Newgate*, a few Days after he brought a *Habeas Corpus*, which was allowed, and the Custom of *London* was returned in manner following.

We Sir *Jonathan Daves*, Knight, and Sir *Robert Clayton*, Knight, Sheriffs of the City of *London*, to our Lord the King, humbly Certifie, that the City of *London* is, and, time out of Mind hath been an Ancient City, and the Freemen and Commonalty of the same City,

City, are, and all the time aforesaid, have been a Body Politick and Corporate, Incorporated by the Name of the Mayor and Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, and now are and all the time aforesaid, have been Four and Twenty Aldermen of the same City; and in the same City there is, and all the time aforesaid, hath been a Custom used and approved, to wit, That if any Freeman of the same City happen to Die, leaving an Orphan or Orphans under the Age of One and Twenty Years, and Unmarried; Immediately after the Death of such Freeman, the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid for the time being, have, and all the time aforesaid, were accustomed to have the Custody, as well of the Bodies of such Orphans, as of their Goods, Chattels, Lands and Tenements, to the use and profit of such Orphans, if Males, until they shall attain the Age of One and Twenty Years; if Females, until they shall attain the Age of One and Twenty Years, or be Married, which shall first happen. And that in the same City there is, and all the time aforesaid, hath been
an

an Ancient Court of our Lord the King, and his Progenitors Kings and Queens of England, of Record, called the Orphans Court, held before the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid, for the time being, in the Chamber of Guildhall of the same City, in the Parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, in the Ward of Bassishaw, London, for the determining of all Causes and Matters whatsoever, touching and concerning such Orphans, their Goods, Chattels, Lands and Tenements whatsoever; and that the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid, for the time being in the same Court, from all the time aforesaid, were used and accustomed to give, or for reasonable cause to deny leave to any Female Orphan under the Age of One and Twenty Years, to Marry, and also to give, or for reasonable cause to deny leave to any Person to take to Wife such Orphan. And that in the same City there is, and all the time aforesaid, there hath been another Custom used and approved in the same City, that if any Person shall take to Wife such Female Orphan, being within the Age of One and Twenty Years,

Years, (and not before Married) without the licence of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid, for the time being in the same Orphans Court, first had and obtained, that the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid, for the time being in the same Court, from all the time aforesaid, were used and accustomed to put a reasonable Fine upon such Person, who should so take any Female Orphan within the Age of One and Twenty Years, to be his Wife, without the licence of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid, for the time being, first had and obtained, for his contempt. And if the Person upon whom such Fine shall be put, being Personally present in the same Court, and having notice of such Fine, shall refuse to pay the same, or give Security for payment thereof to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid, for the time being, within a reasonable time then to come, that then the said Mayor and Aldermen in the same Court, may and from all the time aforesaid, have been accustomed to commit such Person to the Prison of *Newgate*, there to remain until such Person shall
 pay

pay the Fine, which said Customs and all other the Customs of the City aforesaid, by Authority of the Parliament of King *Richard the Second*, of *England*, in the Seventh Year of his Reign, to the then Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London* aforesaid; and their Successors, were ratified and confirmed. And further, We humbly certify, that before the coming of the Writ, to wit, the Thirteenth Day of *November* in the Three and Twentieth Year of the Reign of King *Charles the Second*, now of *England*, &c. one *Ralph Harwood* of *London*, Merchant, in the said Writ named, did take to his Wife one *Martha Offley*, the Daughter and Orphan of one *Robert Offley*, Citizen and Clothworker of *London*, Deceas'd, the said *Martha* being then under the Age of One and Twenty Years, (and not before Married) without licence of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid, in the said Court had or obtained, and that the Marriage Portion of the said *Martha* did amount to Eight Hundred Pounds. And upon this, at a Court of Orphans held in the said Chamber of *Guildhall*, upon *Tuesday* the Fourteenth

Fourteenth Day of the said Month of November, before Sir George Waterman, Knight, then and yet Mayor, and the Aldermen of the City aforesaid, upon examination of the Matter aforesaid in the same Court, it appeared sufficiently to the Court aforesaid, that the said *Ralph Harwood* had Married the said *Martha* the Orphan, without any licence of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City aforesaid, the the said *Martha* at the time of the said Marriage being under the Age of One and Twenty Years, and not before Married, and that the Marriage Portion of the said *Martha* did amount to Eight Hundred Pounds: And therefore then and there by the same Court, the Fine of Forty Pounds, being a reasonable Fine, was set upon the said *Ralph Harwood* for his contempt aforesaid, and that the said *Ralph* was then and there Personally present in the Court aforesaid, and had notice of the said Fine, and then and there was required by the same Court to pay the said Fine, or to give Security for the payment thereof within a reasonable time then to come, to wit, within a Month then following, which the

the said *Ralph Harwood* refused, and yet doth refuse to do, by reason whereof the said *Ralph Harwood* then and there by the said Mayor and Aldermen in the same Court, was committed to the said Prison of *Newgate*, there to remain until the said *Ralph* should pay the Fine aforesaid, or be discharged by due Course of Law.

Copies of which Return were delivered to the Judges, who after hearing Council on both sides several Days, remanded the said *Ralph Harwood* to *Newgate*, and directed him to submit himself to the Court of Aldermen, which he did, by paying the Fine, and was thereupon discharged, and upon his humble Suit to the Court of Aldermen, the greatest part of his Fine was returned.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons of the City of London in Common Council Assembled, to prevent the Children of Freemen from Marrying without the consent of their Parents and Guardians, and to keep them from Vicious Courses, passed an
Act

Act in the Mayoralty of Sir *Andrew Judd*, Knight, and established the same for a Law perpetual to be observed and kept within the said City and Liberties, which Act hath not been observed, therefore it is omitted.

When the Orphans have acknowledged satisfaction in the Court of Aldermen for their respective Portions, upon motion made by the Common Serjeant, the Court will order the Bonds, given for payment of their Portions to be delivered up, and the Recognizances entred into to be vacated and discharged.

Fees to be paid for acknowledging satisfaction upon a Recognizance for
100 l. or more.

To the Common Serjeant	— + —	6	8
To the Common Cryer	— — —	5	6
To the Town Clerk	— — —	2	0
To the Clerk of the Orphans	— — —	1	4

If satisfaction is to be acknowledged upon a Recognizance but for 20 l. then the Fees are as followeth.

To

To the Common Serjeant ———— 4
 To the Common Cryer ———— 2 6
 To the Town Clerk ———— 2 0
 To the Clerk of the Orphans ———— 4

Of Disfranchisements.

A Freeman of *London* may forfeit his Freedom for several Causes.

If a Master shall testifie before the Chamberlain, that his Apprentice hath served the full term of Seven Years, when in truth the Apprentice did not Serve so long, and thereby the Apprentice obtains his Freedom of *London*. In such Case they may be both Disfranchised by Information to be brought against them before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, by the Common Serjeant at Law of the said City. In whose Name all Informations of that Nature must be brought, and he must peruse and Sign the same, for which in all

ordinary Cafes his Fee is Twenty Shillings, but in extraordinary Cafes, at least double that Sum.

○ In the fifth Year of King Charles the First, in the Majoralty of Sir Henry Garway, one Thomas Bassfield testified before the Chamberlain, that he had served Nine Years with his Master William Bennet, for which Term he was Bound and Inrolled, and thereupon obtained his Freedom, but was in a short time after Disfranchised, for that he did not serve his Master the full Term of Nine Years.

In the eighteenth Year of King Charles the First, in the Maybralty of Sir Richard Gurney, Knight and Baronet, one John Wood, who had served Seven Years with one John Alte, came before the Chamberlain, and testified that he was not Married within the said Term, and thereupon obtained his Freedom, but was afterwards Disfranchised, for that he was Married before the expiration of his Term.

In

In the tenth Year of King *Charles the First*, in the Mayoralty of Sir *Robert Parkhurst*, one *William Morrice*, a Freeman of *London*, was Disfranchised for taking an Apprentice, and contracting that the Apprentice should serve but Five Years in the Art of a Gunner, and for antedating the Indenture, and making it for Seven Years, contrary to the Oath he took when he was made Free.

In the ninth Year of King *James the First*, in the Mayoralty of Sir *James Pemberton*, Knight, *William Whitwell*, an Officer, and *Thomas Clark*, Freeman of *London*, were Disfranchised for fraudulently procuring one *John Lamot*, the Son of an Alien, to be made a Freeman of *London*, in the Company of Weavers, and their Shop Windows were ordered to be shut by the Chamberlain, and were Fined Twenty Pounds a peice.

In the fourteenth Year of King *James*, in the Mayoralty of Sir *John Folles*, Knight, *William Wright* was Disfranchised

chised for Writing a scandalous Letter
to Alderman Lumley.

There is a Custom in London, that
if any Foreigner shall sell any Goods
within the City or Liberties to another
Foreigner, such Goods may be seized
and condemned.

In the second of King James the First,
Sir Thomas Bennet, Lord Mayor, and
the Aldermen, caused a parcel of Pearls
to be seized as Foreign bought and
Foreign sold in London, between Henry
Pepper a Foreigner the Buyer, and
Adrian Smithsart a Foreigner the Seller,
and thereupon one James Wright, a
Citizen of London, did speak these scan-
dalous Words of Sir Thomas Bennet,
viz. The Lord Mayor was greased in the
Hind. Belike my Lady Mayoreſſe wanted
a Chain of Pearl. My Lord Mayor hath
gotten more Dishonour in the carriage of
that matter, than he hath gotten Credit all
the Year before, with all his care and dili-
gence. For which Words the said James
Wright was Disfranchised.

In the seventh Year of King James the First, the Wardmote Inquest, viz, Thomas Bayly, John Flaxmer, Philip Bingham, Edward Lutterford, John Bewly, Andrew Hawes, Robert Wood, Jeffery Merchant, Robert Grice, Hamphrey Mathew, Edward Maddison, George Wells, Richard Back and William Bard, being Inhabitants in the Ward of Billingsgate, and being Sworn by Sebastian Harvey, then Alderman of that Ward, did at their Wardmote, which they held in the Parish of St. Mary Hill, present Sir Thomas Cambell, Knight, then Lord Mayor of London, in these Words, Item, We present the Lord Mayor of London, for giving licence to Foreigners to Sell and Buy upon the Water to Foreigners, by permitting of his Bills of Pass to his Officers, to the great prejudice of Freemen.

All which being utterly false, an Information was brought against them by the Common Serjeant, on behalf of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, and a *Capias* awarded to take them, and they were all taken except Edward

Lutterford and *William Burd*, and were brought to the Bar of the Court, where they pleaded Guilty, and it appearing to the Court, that *Jeffery Merchant* was the promoter of the Presentment, and that he promis'd to save the others harmless; the Judgment against him was, That he should be Disfranchis'd, and that the Chamberlain should shut up his Shop Windows, according to the Custom of the said City in the like case used, and that the said *Jeffery* should pay One Hundred Pound Fine, and be committed to *Newgate* until he paid the same; and also that he should at Exchange time go upon the *Royal Exchange*, and there openly declare his Crime, and express his Sorrow for so doing; before he should be discharged: And against the other Persons who pleaded Guilty, the Judgment was, That they should each of them pay Forty Pounds Fine, and be committed to Prison, there to remain until the Court should make an Order to the contrary. And the Judgment against *Edward Lutterford* and *William Burd* was, that they should be taken and kept in safe custody. And the Judgment of the

the Court further was, that the Indenture brought into Court as the Verdict of the Inquest, was rather a bold Falshy and scandalous Libel than a considerate Verdict, and therefore it was adjudged by the Court that the said Presentment should not be accepted, but altogether rejected, and the same was rejected accordingly. And the said *Sebastian Harvey*, Alderman of the said Ward, was commanded by the Court to summon a new Inquest, and that such Inquest should bring their Presentment or Verdict to the next Court after *Lady Day* then next.

Of the Court of Hustings.

This is a very Ancient Court of Record, It is held before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in *Guildhall*; when any Matter is to be argued or tried in this Court, Mr. Recorder sits with the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

- This Court is Recorded to be held upon *Mondays*, but it is always held upon *Tuesdays*, for the conveniency of the Lord Mayor, who holds a Court of Aldermen upon that Day. If *Tuesday* happens to be a Holyday, then there is no *Hustings* Court held for that reason.

If any Person after Judgment given against him in the Sheriffs Court, will bring a Writ of Error to reverse the Judgment, the Writ must be returnable in this Court, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and must be allowed by the Town Clerk, and upon the Allowance thereof, the Plaintiff in the Writ of Error must give Bond, with two sufficient Sureties, with condition to prosecute the same Writ of Error with effect, and to pay and satisfie to the Plaintiff at Law, the Debt, Damages and Costs to him adjudged, and which should afterwards be to him adjudged, in case the Judgment should happen to be affirmed, and that within fourteen Days after the affirmation thereof, and then the Town Clerk will make

make a *Supersedeas* directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, to stay Proceedings upon that Judgment.

The next Court of *Hastings* of Common-Pleas, the Court upon a motion will order that the Record, and all the Proceedings in the Sheriffs Court, be certified into this Court within fourteen Days, and if the Plaintiff in the Error do not procure the same to be certified in that time, or move for further time, the Court will immediately give Judgment against the Plaintiff in the Writ of Error, and issue out a Warrant to the Sheriffs, thereby commanding them to proceed to execution upon the Judgment in that Court. But if the Record shall be certified, the Court will upon a Motion, order the Plaintiff in the Writ of Error to assign Errors at the next Court, which if he shall neglect to do, the Court will give Judgment against him, and order the Bond he gave, upon the allowance of the Writ of Error, to be delivered to the Plaintiff at Law, to put in Suit against the Plaintiff in the Writ of Error and his Sureties, for the Costs and

and Damages sustained by the Plaintiff at Law. But if Errors shall be assigned, and upon Argument by Council on both sides, no Error shall be found, the Court will affirm the Judgment given in the Sheriffs Court, and give the Defendant in the Writ of Error his Costs.

In this Court Deeds may be Inrolled, Recoveries may be passed, and Wills may be proved.

The Method of Inrolling a Deed is thus.

The Party that Sealed the Deed must apply himself to one of the Attornies of the Lord Mayors Court, who are also Attornies of this Court, and then go with him or his Clerk before the Lord Mayor or the Recorder, and before one of the Aldermen, and acknowledge it to be his Act and Deed. If a Wife be a Party thereunto, she will be privately examined, whether she Sealed the Deed freely without any compulsion, if she says Yes, the Lord

Lord Mayor or Recorder, and the Alderman, will set their Hands thereunto in testimony thereof. And then the Deed must be delivered to the Clerk of the Inrollments, who will at the next *Hustings* cause Proclamation to be made, if any Person can any thing say, why the same Deed should not be Inrolled; and if no opposition, he will proceed to the Inrollment thereof.

The Fees for Acknowledging and Inrolling a Deed, besides the Queens Duty, are as followeth.

The acknowledging the Deed	—	2	8
To the Recorder	—	8	8
To the Chamberlain	—	1	8
To the Town Clerk	—	0	10
To the Clerk of the Inrollment	—	6	8
for every Press	—	0	8
To his Clerk	—	0	8

A Deed Inrolled in this Court is as good as a Fine at Common Law, for that it will bar the Wife from claiming her Dower.

The

The Method of passing a Recovery is thus

Instructions may be given to one of the Attornies of this Court, who will draw a Writ for that purpose, which must be carried to one of the Curllitors for London, who will procure the same to be Sealed, and by virtue thereof the Attorney will prepare the Record, and pass the Recovery, and exemplifie the same.

It is absolutely necessary to have a Deed Sealed, to load the uses of the Recovery, and to cause the same to be Inrolled.

If the Vouches cannot attend at this Court, they may sign a Warrant of Attorney, and thereby appoint one of the Attornies of this Court to appear for them, which Warrant must be acknowledged before the Recorder, who will set his Hand in testimony thereof; for which his Fee is 6 s. 8 d.

The

The Fees for passing a Recovery will be 4^l. 7^s. besides the Queens Duty.

The Method of proving a Will in this Court is thus.

The Witnesses to the Will must be Sworn in Court, and if their Evidence be full, the Clerk of the Inrollments will enter the Will upon Record; which is the best way of proving Wills touching Estates in London.

In this Court, Replevius, Writs of Wast, Writs of Dower, Writs of Partition, and Writs of Right, may be brought, tried and determined.

Of Replevius.

When any Person would Replevy Goods in London, he must apply himself to one of the Clerks of the Papers, belonging to one of the Compters, and give

give good Security to restore the Goods
of the value, in case upon a Trial it
shall appear that the Goods did not
belong to him ; and then the Clerk
will give a Warrant to one of the She-
riffs Officers, to cause the Goods to be
Appraised, and to deliver them to the
Plaintiff.

After the Goods are Appraised and
Delivered, the Officer will make return
to the Clerk of the Papers, who must
certify the Record thereof into this
Court, because a Replevin cannot be
tried in the Sheriffs Court, and when
Issue is joined to try in whom the pro-
perty of the Goods was, at the time
they were taken, a Jury must be
summoned out of the six adjacent
Wards, by the respective Beadles of
those Wards, to whom Precepts will
be sent in the Words following.

By the Mayor

To the Beadle of
the Ward of *St. Martin*
These are to require you, with the Advice
of your Aldermen, & Deputy, to return
and present Writing under your Hand, to be
Given

Names

Names and Surnames of six Freeholders,
Inhabitants within your Ward, to be of a
Jury at the next Hustings of Common
Pleas in Guildhall, London, for trial of
an Issue joyned between G. P. and E. W.
in a Plea of Replevin, and thereof not to
fail. Dated the 10th Day of 1700

When the Names are returned, a
Precept from the Lord Mayor will be
sent to the Sheriffs, to require them to
summon a Jury to appear at the next
Court to try the Issue, they being Mi-
nisters to execute all Process out of
this Court, notwithstanding the Court
is held before the Lord Mayor and
Sheriffs jointly.

Of Writs of Wast.

If the Plaintiff recover, and the Jury
value the things wasted but at Ten
This Writ must be made by the
Clerk for London, and is always di-
rected to the Mayor and Sheriffs, who
upon receipt thereof will summon the
Defendant to appear.

After

After an appearance given, the Plaintiff must declare and set forth the particulars and value of the things wasted, and recite part of the Statute made at Gloucester, in the sixth Year of Edward the First, which is in these Words, viz.

It is provided also, that a Man from henceforth shall have a Writ of Wast against him, that holdeth by Law of England or otherwise, for term of Life, or for term of Years, or a Woman in Dower; and he which shall be attainted of Wast, shall loose the thing he hath wasted; and moreover shall recompence thrice so much as the Wast shall be taxed at.

If the Plaintiff recover, and the Jury value the things wasted but at Ten Pounds, the Court will give Judgment that the Plaintiff shall recover his seizin of the Places wasted, and treble the Damages found by the Jury, according to the form of the Statute.

At

At a Court of *Hustings* of Common Pleas held in *Guildhall*, according to the Custom of the City of *London*, upon Monday next after the Conversion of *St. Paul*, in the eighteenth Year of the Reign of King *Charles the Second*, *William Cole*, Esquire, brought his Writ of *Wast* against *Henry Green*, and after the appearance declared as followeth:

William Cole complains against *Henry Green* of a Plea, for that in the Common Council of the Kingdom of our Lord the King, It is provided, that it shall not be lawful for any Person to make *Wast*, Sale, or Destruction of Lands, Houses, Woods or Gardens to him demised for term of Life or Years; He the said *Henry Green*, of Houses in the Parish of *St. Giles without Cripplegate*, *London*, which he held for Term of Years of the said *William*, made *Wast*, Sale and Destruction, to the disinheretance of the said *William*, and against the form of the Proviso in the like case made. And thereupon the said *William Cole*, by *Robert Rawlin*, his

H Attorney,

Attorney saith, that whereas *John Hilliard* was seized of, and in one Messuage, with the Appurtenances, in the Parish of *St. Giles without Cripplegate, London*, in his Demeasne as of Fee, and held the same in Free Burgage of the City of *London*, and being thereof seised, the said *John*, the twentieth of *April*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred and Fifty, at *London* aforesaid, in the Parish aforesaid, by a certain Indenture between him, by the Name of *John Hilliard* of *Edmonton*, in the County of *Middlesex*, Gentleman, of the one part, and the said *Henry*, by the Name of *Henry Green*, of the Parish of *St. Giles without Cripplegate, London*, Brewer, of the other part, did Demise, and to Farm Lett, to the said *Henry* the Messuage aforesaid, with the Appurtenances, by the Name of all that Messuage, Tenement or Brewhouse, with the Appurtenances, commonly called or known by the Name or Sign of the *Flower-de-lace*, situate in *Golding Lane* in the Parish aforesaid; together with all the Houses, Edifices, Structures, Yards, Gardens, Ways, Waters, Water-courses, Lights,

Lights, Easements, Profits, Commodities and Hereditaments whatsoever thereunto belonging; together with all and singular Pans, Tons, Utensils, Vessels, Implements, and Necessaries within or about the said Messuage, Tenement or Brewhouse mentioned in a Schedule thereunto annexed. To hold all and singular the Premises, with the Appurtenances unto the said *Henry Green*, his Executors and Assigns, from the Feast Day of *St. John Baptist* then next, unto the full end and term of Fifty and One Years: By virtue of which Demise, the said *Henry* afterwards on the Morrow after the said Feast of *St. John Baptist*, entred into the said Messuage, and was, and yet is thereof possessed, and the said *John* was seized of the Reversion of the said Messuage with the Appurtenances in his Demeasne as of Fee, and being so seized, the said *John* afterwards, the first of *December*, 1651, made his last Will in Writing, and thereby did Devise and Bequeath the said Reversion of the Messuage aforesaid, with the Appurtenances, to his only Son *John Hilliard*, during the Term of his Na-

tural Life, and after his Decease, then to the use of the first Son of the said *John Hilliard*, the Son and the Heirs of his Body lawfully to be begotten, with remainders over; and for want of Issue, to the said *William Cole* and his Heirs for ever. And afterwards, to wit, the tenth Day of *January*, 1651, the said *John Hilliard* the Father Died, seized as aforesaid, after whose Death the said *John Hilliard* the Son was seized of the said Reversion of the Messuage aforesaid, with the Appurtenances in his Demeasn, as a Free Tenement for the Term of his Life, with Remainders as above limited: And being so seized, afterwards the sixth of *January* 1653, Died without any Issue of his Body, after whose Death the said *William* was, and yet is seized of the said Reversion of the Messuage aforesaid, with the Appurtenances in his Demeasn as of Fee; and being so seized, and the said *Henry* being possessed as aforesaid, of the Messuage, with the Appurtenances, the said *Henry* made Wast, Sale and Destruction of the Houses, and of the Messuage aforesaid, to wit, by pulling down one Brewhouse, parcel of
of

of the Messuage aforesaid, of the value of One Thousand Pounds, and by taking away and selling the Timber and Tiles thereof, and also by plucking up and taking away Four Ale Tons, fixed to the said Brewhouse, each of the value of Five Pounds ; one Brass Copper fixed also to the said Brewhouse, of the value of Two Hundred Pounds ; one Mash Ton fixed also to the said Brewhouse, of the value of Twenty Pounds ; one Pump of the value of Five Pounds ; six Coolers, each of the value of Six Pounds ; one Mill fixed to the Brewhouse, to the value of Ten Pounds ; and one Cistern fixed in the Ground of the said Brewhouse, of the value of Ten Pounds, to the disinherittance of the said *William*, and against the form of the Proviso in that case made, to his Damage Two Thousand Pounds.

The Defendant pleaded he did not make any Waste, Sale and Destruction, and thereupon Issue was joyned.

A Jury was summoned out of the four adjacent Wards, to wit, six out
H 3 of

each Ward, to try the Issue, and twelve of them being Sworn upon their Oaths, did say, that the Defendant made Wast, Sale and Destruction of the Houses and Things in the Declaration mentioned, of the value of Two Hundred Pounds.

Afterwards the Court set aside that Verdict as Erroneous and Vicious, and directed a new Trial by another Jury, which was had, and that Jury gave a Verdict for the Defendant, whereupon the Court gave Judgment, that the said *William Cole* should take nothing by his Writ aforesaid, &c.

Soon after such Judgment given, upon the second Verdict Mr. *Cole* brought his Writ of Error, and a Commission issued out of the High Court of Chancery, directed to the Lord Chief Justice *Vaughan*, the Lord Chief Baron *Hale*, Mr. Baron *Turner*, Mr. Justice *Rainsford*, and Mr. Justice *Moreton*, to examine and correct Errors, if any were, in the said Record, or in rendering Judgment for the said *Henry Green*, who sat several times upon the said

said Commission, and heard Council on both sides; and Mr. *Green's* Council alledg'd, that the Brewhouse was old and decay'd, and no Customer belonging to it, and therefore he pull'd the same down, and laid out 3000 l. in building nineteen Brick Houses on the Ground, which were Let for Two Hundred Pounds a Year, whereas he paid but Thirty Five Pounds a Year for the Brewhouse, and therefore his Council insisted that the Judgment given in the Court of *Hustings* for Mr. *Green* ought not to be reversed.

All the Judges argued and debated the Matter, and gave their Judgment, that the said first Verdict was not Vicious nor Erroneous, and ought not to have been set aside, nor any new Trial awarded; but that Judgment upon the said Verdict ought to have been given for the said *William Cole*, against the said *Henry Green*: and therefore it was considered that all the Proceedings for a second Trial, as also the said second Verdict and Judgment thereupon given, should be revok'd, annull'd and made void; and that the

said *William* should recover his Seisin
against the said *Henry*, of the Place
lost, and treble the Damages, ac-
cording to the form of the Statute, &c.

ing to it, and therefore he pulled the
lame down, and laid out 3000 l. in
building on the

Of Writs of Partition.

Ground, which were let for Two
Hundred Pounds a Year, whereas he
This Writ is made by the Curstior
for *London*, and must be directed to
the Mayor and Sheriffs.

Given in the Court of Chancery for
If any Person do by his last Will,
give and bequeath several Houses in
London to his Daughters, and the
Heirs of their Bodies lawfully to be
begotten, and for want of such Issue
to his Son and his Heirs; in such case
the Daughters, when of Age, may
severally pais a Recovery, and bar the
Son, and then bring a Writ of Parti-
tion to have the Estate equally di-
vided.

For it was considered that all the Pro-
In the Twenty Second Year of King
Charles the Second, *Sir Arthur Ingram*,
Knight, brought a Writ of Partition,
directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of
bist H London,

London, against Roger Lukin and Ann Lukin, to have Partition made of two Tofts of Ground, in the Parish of St. Alban the Martyr, in the Ward of Criplegate, whereof he claimed one Moiety to him and his Heirs : which Writ being allowed; the Sheriffs were commanded to summon the said Roger and Ann Lukin, to appear at the then next Hustings of Common-Pleas, to shew cause why Partition should not be made of the said two Tofts of Ground, and the Sheriffs made return that they had summoned the said Roger and Ann Lukin. Thereupon the said Sir Arthur Ingram put in his Declaration, and the said Roger and Ann Lukin being called, did not appear, but made default, and then the Court gave Judgment that Partition should be made of the said two Tofts of Ground; which was done accordingly.

The Lord Mayor is also annually elected in the Court upon Wednesday, unless it fall upon a Sunday and then the Day before.

The

Of Writs of Right.

This Writ is made by the Curfitor for *London*, and directed to the Mayor and Sheriffs of *London*.

When this Writ is allowed, the Tenant must have three Summons by the Sheriffs, to appear at three several *Hustings* of Pleas of Land, which Summons must be made by the Sheriffs.

When the Sheriffs have returned the three Summons, the Tenant shall have three *Essoigns*, and a *View* if he desires it.

In this Court the four Burgesses that serve for this City in Parliament, are always Elected by the Livery Men of the respective Companies,

The Lord Mayor is also Annually Elected in this Court upon *Michaelmas* Day, unless it fall upon a *Sunday*, and then the Day before,

The

The Custom is to put in nomination all the Aldermen under the Chair, who have held the Office of Sheriff, out of whom the Livery Men who are Electors choose two, and return their Names to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, who immediately Elect one of those two to be Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing, and then declare their choice to the Commons.

The Person so elected must be presented to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, and upon *St. Simon and Jude's Day* must be Sworn at *Guildhall*, and then takes place of the old Lord Mayor.

The next Day his Lordship must be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer, taking the upper hand of the old Lord Mayor, as well in his going to *Westminster*, as in his return.

*Of the Elections of the Sheriffs of
London, and the County of Mid-
dlesex.*

The Charters are to the Citizens to choose their Sheriffs, but by Usage and particular By-Laws, those Elections have been restrained to the Liveries.

And so it hath been the Usage from the Twenty First Year of *Edward the Third*, for the Lord Mayor to nominate or choose a Person either in Common-Hall, or if Drank to before, to present him to the Common-Hall, and he there hath always been confirmed and allowed to be one of the Sheriffs, until the Year 1641; except in four or five Years between the Twenty First of *Edward the Third* and 1641, wherein the Sheriffs were, on the Day of Election, both nominated by the Commonalty; the Persons chosen by the Mayor having before refused the Office, and paid the Forfeiture. And from 1641, during all the time of the Rebellion, and

and so to the Year 1663, the Person
nominated by the Lord Mayor was
refused to be confirmed ever since;
except in the Year 1674 to the Year
1680.

For this Reason (because the Lord
Mayor hath nominated a Person to be
one of the Sheriffs) do the Lord Mayor
and Aldermen withdraw, leaving the
Commons to Confirm him and Elect
the other (as they do likewise upon
the choice of Lord Mayor, because
there the Lord Mayor and Aldermen
choose him out of the two presented
by the Commons) but another Com-
mon Halls they do not withdraw, as
at the choice of Members to serve in
Parliament, &c.

This Priviledge of the Lord Mayor
is in the Cities Records, several times
said to be according to Ancient Cus-
toms, Rules and Ordinances of the
City.

Indeed in an Act of Common Coun-
cil made the Fourth of Henry the Fifth,
it is expressed, That the Sheriffs ought

to be freely and indifferently chosen by the more sufficient Citizens, summoned to those Elections.

But some other Acts of Common Council, make particular mention of, or imply the *aforesaid* Priviledge of the Lord Mayor; as an Act in *Edward the Third* time, That Citizens absenting themselves on the day of Election, to avoid the Office of Sheriff, shall forfeit *regrd.* And the Mayor every Year to say in his Conscience, and by his Oath, if he had chosen any other than he hath chosen if he had been present, and to Name the Person. And the Commonalty in the same manner.

An Act made the Seventh of *Richard the Second*, that St. Matthews Day shall be the Day for Election of a Sheriff, and when the Commons shall have agreed upon a Person, they shall present him to the Mayor and Aldermen.

An Act made the Nineteenth of *Henry the Eighth*, If any Citizen happen to be Named and Elected, as well by the

the Mayor, according to his Ancient Prerogative, as by the Commonalty on the Second of September, and take not the Office, he shall forfeit, &c.

An Act made the Thirtieth of Henry the Eighth, That the Election of Sheriffs for the Commonalty, shall be had and used on the Day of St. Peter and Vincula, Provided that the Mayor shall at any time before Lammas, Name and Elect one of the Sheriffs at his pleasure.

An Act made the Thirteenth of Queen Elizabeth, If any Citizen happen to be chosen Sheriff, either by the Mayor, or else by the Commons, at any time and place appointed, and appear not to take upon him the Office, he shall forfeit, &c.

An Act made the Twenty Fourth of the same Queen, Whereby the first of August is appointed the Day for Confirmation, Allowance and Election of the Persons to be named Sheriffs, by the Lord Mayor, according to Ancient Usage, and for Election of another

ther by the Lord Mayor and Com-
mons. If the Person to be named by
the Mayor shall, before the first of
August, refuse to take upon him the
Office, or Decease, or that new nomi-
nation shall need to be made, it shall
be lawful for the Lord Mayor, before
the first of August, to make new nomi-
nation or nominations, as hath been
accustomed.

An Act 36 of *Eliz.* and the same
almost repeated 7 *Car. 1.* differing only
in the Penalties, which are made
greater by this of 7 *Car. 1.* This Re-
peals all former Acts touching Election
and Confirmation of Sheriffs (the Pe-
nalties in them having been too mild)
and Constitutes the Days as well for
Confirmation and Allowance of such
Persons, as shall be Chosen and Elected
by the Lord Mayor to be Sheriffs, as
for the choice of such other Persons,
as by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and
Commons shall be chosen to be Sher-
iffs, to be the 24th of *June.* And
thereby it is Enacted, That if any
Person shall be so Chosen or Elected,
do not before the next Court of Alder-
men

men, enter into Bond to take upon him the Office, he shall forfeit Four Hundred Pounds. And that if any Forfeiture shall be made by any Person to be first Chosen or Elected by the Lord Mayor, One Hundred Pound of such Forfeiture shall be to him that shall first in the same Year accept the Office; and that if after such Acceptance any other Forfeiture shall happen to be made, by any Person that shall happen to be Chosen by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons, One Hundred Pound thereof shall be to him that shall first after accept the Office, being Elected by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons; and that no Alderman by Posteriority of Election, be inferiour to a Commoner; that the Lord Mayor do not choose any Commoner, while there is an Alderman Eligible.

The usual Precept from the Lord Mayor to the several Companies, for Electing Sheriffs and other Officers upon *Midsummer* Day, was in these Words.

I

These

These are to require you that on Midsummer Day next, (being the Day appointed as well for Confirmation of the Person who hath been by me Chosen, according to the Ancient Custom and Constitutions of this City, to be one of the Sheriffs of this City and the County of Middlesex, for the Year ensuing, as for the Election of the other of the said Sheriffs and other Officers) you cause the Livery of your Company to meet together at your Common Hall, early in the Morning, and from thence to come together decently and orderly in their Gowns to Guildhall, there to make the said Confirmation and Elections.

By Act of Common Council the sixth of June, 1583, It is Declared and Enacted, that the Person who shall be Nominated and Elected according to Ancient Usage, by the Lord Mayor of this City for the time being, to be one of the Sheriffs of the City of London and County of Middlesex, and such Election shall be declared to the Commons in Common-Hall, upon the 24th of June, shall there by the said Commons be Confirmed and Allowed to be

be one of the Sheriffs of the said City and County accordingly. And that upon proposing the said Person to be Confirmed by the said Common Hall, in case any Hands shall be holden up in token of Confirmation, the said Person shall be taken to be Confirmed and Allowed, and then another Person shall be Chosen by majority of Hands to be the other of the said Sheriffs, and to join with him that shall be so Confirmed, any former Law, Usage or other matter whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

By a late Act of Common Council made in the Mayoralty of Sir Samuel Dashwood, for settling Disputes about the Election of Sheriffs, It is Declared and Enacted as followieth.

Whereas several Disputes have arisen about the Method of Electing Sheriffs of the City of London and County of Middlesex; for avoiding whereof in time to come,

Be it hereby Declared and Enacted by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, the Right Worshipful the Aldermen his
 I 2 *Brethren;*

Brethren, and the Commons of the said City in Common Council assembled, That the Right of Electing Sheriffs for the City of London and County of Middlesex, is, and shall be, in the Livery-men of the several Companies of this City in Common-Hall assembled.

Be it also further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for the Lord Mayor of this City for the time being, from and after the fourteenth day of April unto the fourteenth day of June in every Year, to Nominate, in the Presence of Six Aldermen of the said City, a fit and able Person, being a Freeman of this City, for Sheriff of the said City and County of Middlesex for the Year ensuing, to commence at the Vigil of Saint Michael the Archangel next after such Nomination: And if such Person, so Nominated, shall, within six days after Notice thereof given him, or left in Writing at the last place of his abode, pay to the Chamberlain of this City for the time being, for the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of this City, the Sum of Four Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of England, each and every Person or Persons

Persons so Nominated by the Lord Mayor, and paying as aforesaid the said Sum of Four Hundred Pounds, shall be, and is hereby exempted and discharged from serving the said Office of Sheriff of London and County of Middlesex for Three Years from thence next ensuing, and shall not be liable to be again Nominated by any succeeding Lord Mayor.

And be it further Enacted, That after the expiration of the said six days, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Mayor of this City for the time being, to Nominate and Appoint one other fit and able Person, being a Freeman of this City, to be one of the Sheriffs of the said City and County of Middlesex for the Year ensuing, to commence as aforesaid, who, upon like Payment of the said Sum of Four Hundred Pounds to the Use aforesaid, shall in like manner be, and is hereby exempted and discharged for the said Term of Three Years from serving the said Office, and from being again in like manner Nominated by any succeeding Lord Mayor, and so toties quoties as the Lord Mayor of this City shall think fit to Nominate
 I 3 between

between the said fourteenth day of April
and fourteenth day of June in every Tear.

And be it hereby farther Enacted and
Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That
if any such Person or Persons so Nomi-
nated as aforesaid by the Lord Mayor for
Sheriff of this City and County of Mid-
dlesex, shall, after Notice thereof given,
or left as aforesaid, refuse or neglect to pay
unto the Chamberlain of London for the
time being, the said Sum of Four Hundred
Pounds, to the Use of the said Mayor and
Commonalty and Citizens, within the time
above limited, then such Person or Persons
shall, at the next Common-Hall summoned
for the Election of Sheriffs of the said
City of London and County of Middlesex,
be the First Commoner or Commoners put
in Nomination, and in the same Order as
Nominated by the Lord Mayor: And in
case such Person or Persons shall be then
and there, or at any time afterwards, duly
Elected Sheriff of the said City and County,
and shall refuse or neglect to take upon
him the said Office, or to become bound so
to do, or otherwise discharge himself accord-
ing to the Laws and Ordinances of this
City, such Person or Persons shall forfeit
and

and pay Six Hundred and Twenty Pounds of lawfull Money of England, to the Use of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the said City, to be recovered in the Name of the Chamberlain of the said City, by Action or Bill of Debt Original, to be commenced and prosecuted in any of the Courts of Record of the Queens Majesty, her Heirs and Successors, within the said City.

Provided, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to, extend, to take away or diminish the Payment of the Sum of Twenty Marks, to be employed towards the Maintenance of the Ministers of Newgate, Ludgate and the Two Compters, pursuant to an Act of Common-Council made the sixteenth day of December in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Six Hundred Fifty and Six.

Atthhurst,

Upon Midsummer Day the Commons do Annually Elect Auditors for the Chamber and Bridge-House Accompts, a Chamberlain, two Bridge-Masters, and four Ale-Conners.

Upon *Michaelmas* Eve the Sheriffs are Sworn upon the Hustings, and the Day after *Michaelmas* Day must be presented to the Barons of the Exchequer.

The Chamberlain and Bridge-Masters are Sworn before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

King *John* by his Charter did grant unto the Citizens of *London*, and their Successors, the Sheriffrick of *London* and *Middlesex*, and all Things and Customs thereto belonging, as well within the City of *London* as without, by Land as by Water, yielding therefore Yearly to the said King, his Heirs and Successors, Kings of this Land, Three Hundred Pounds of Sterling Blanks, at two times of the Year, that is to say, at the Exchequer at *Easter* One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and at the Exchequer at *Michaelmas* One Hundred and Fifty Pounds; which Three Hundred Pound to be paid in Blanks, hath sithence been agreed and appointed to be paid in Current Money,

Money, Three Hundred and Fifteen Pounds.

The Oath which the Sheriffs take.

You shall Swear that you shall be good and true to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and to her Heirs and Successors, and the Franchises of the City of London, within and without, you shall save and maintain to your power, and shall well and lawfully keep the Shires of London and Middlesex, and the Office that to the same Shires appertain, to be done well and lawfully, you shall do after your Wit, and Right, you shall do as well to the Poor as to the Rich, and good Custom ye shall none break, nor evil Custom arreare, and the Affize of Bread and Ale, and other Victuals within the Franchises of the City and without, well and lawfully you shall keep, and do to be kept : And the Judgments of your Courts you shall not carry without cause reasonable, ne Right ye shall none disturb, and the Writs that do come

come to you touching the State and Franchises of this City, you shall not return until you have shewed them unto the Lord Mayor and Council of this City for the time being, and of them have advisement, and ready you shall be at reasonable Warning of the Lord Mayor for the keeping of the Peace, and maintaining of the State of this City, and all other things that belong to your Office, and keeping of the said Shires lawfully, you shall do by you and yours, and the City you shall keep from harm after your power, and the Shire of *Middlesex*, ne the Goal of *Newgate* you shall not let to Farm, as God you help.

Of the Court of Common Council.

This Court is held by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council in the Chamber of *Guildhall*, at such times as the Lord Mayor shall appoint, it being in his Lordships power to call and dismiss this Court at his pleasure. Several Committees are annually Elect-
ed

ed by this Court, for the easier dispatch of the Cities Affairs, particularly a Committee of Six Aldermen and Twelve Commoners, for letting and demising the Cities Lands and Tenements, who usually meet once every Year for that purpose. A Committee of Four Aldermen and Eight Commoners to let and dispose of the Lands and Tenements given by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, who meet at *Mercers-Hall*, at such times as the Lord Mayor shall appoint, his Lordship being always one of this Committee.

This Court doth also Annually Elect Commissioners for the Sewers and Pavements.

This Court doth also Annually Elect a Governour, Deputy Governour and Assistants for managing of the Cities Lands in *Ulster* in *Ireland*, pursuant to the Kings Charter, which is as followeth, *viz.*

We will, and by these Presents for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do grant, constitute and ordain, That the Society

ciety of the Governour and Assistants of *London*, of the new Plantation in *Ulster* in *Ireland*, for ever hereafter shall be Yearly Elected by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of *London*, at the first Common Council next after the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, at which time the Deputy of the Governor, and twelve of the same Persons which have been Assistants for the Year Precedent shall be removed from their Office, and one other Deputy, and twelve other Assistants shall be of new appointed into the Places of the Deputy and Assistants so removed, for the help of the Governour and Assistants not removed, for one Year next following; and at the end of that Year such former Assistants which continued in the same Office in the Year preceding, shall be then likewise removed, and others shall be elected into their Places, so that twelve of the same Assistants shall continue in their Places Two Years.

And further We will and ordain, that at a Common Council next after the
the

the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin *Mary*, the nomination and Election of the aforesaid Governor, Deputy and Assistants, be, and shall be made in form aforesaid, and so from thenceforth Yearly from time to time for ever.

A Stranger Born may be made Free of this City by order of this Court, and not otherwise.

The several Places of Judges of the Sheriffs Court, Common-Serjeant, Town-Clerk and Common-Cryer are in the Gift of this Court.

Mr. *John White* being admitted Clerk of the Court of Requests by the Court of Aldermen, and afterwards falling into a Consumption, agreed with the then Lord Mayor touching the Profits which should arise by Sale of his Place, and made his Will accordingly; for after he had given several Legacies, he goes on with his Will as followeth, To pay which Legacies I reckon my Executrix will be thus enabled, I have agreed with the present Lord

Lord Mayor Sir Robert Vyner, that if I Die in his Mayoralty, the Profits arising by Sale of my Place of Clerk of the Court of Requests, shall be paid as I shall dispose the same, there being paid to his Lordship Twenty Pounds out of every One Hundred Pounds that shall be so raised. And it is my Will that my Executrix shall pay the said Legacies to my said Children, and the other Legatees, within Six Months after the receipt of the said Moneys.

Mr. White Died in the Mayoralty of Sir Robert Vyner, after whose Death the Common Council claimed the right of disposing the said Place. Thereupon Mr. White's Widow Petitioned the Common Council for some Releif, and upon the 21st of January 1675, the Court of Common-Council made the following Order.

This Court taking notice of the Death of John White, late Clerk of the Court of Requests in this City, doth think fit and order that whosoever shall be Elected by this Court to succeed

ceed in that Place, shall before he take upon him to officiate therein, make and give to the Children of the said *John White* such Allowance, as a Committee to be therefore appointed by this Court shall think fit and direct, with the approbation of this Court.

And thereupon this Court did nominate and appoint Sir *William Turner* and Sir *Richard Ford*, Knights and Aldermen, Sir *Nathaniel Herne*, Sir *Thomas Player*, Sir *Richard Piggot* and Mr. *Pilkington*, Commoners, or any one of the said Aldermen and two of the said Commoners, to be a Committee, to consider what Allowance Mr. *Thomas Gunston*, this Day Elected Clerk of the Court of Requests, shall make and give to and amongst the Children of *John White*, Deceased, late Clerk of the said Court.

Mr. *Gunston* after his Election was called into Court, and acquainted with the Order, who promised conformity thereunto.

The

The Committee met, but instead of following the Directions of the Order, they consider of a way to have the same obliterated, and their Report not to be entered. In order thereunto they made a Report in these Words.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Commons in Common Council assembled.

In obedience to the Order of this Court of the 21st of January last past, We met to consider what Allowance should be fit to be made by Mr. Gunston to the Children of Mr. John White, out of the Profits which shall arise to the said Mr. Gunston from the Office of Clerk of the Court of Requests, to which the said Gunston was then Chosen.

But a Statute of *Edward the Sixth*, for preventing the Sale of Offices relating to Courts of Judicature occurring to Us, We perused it and found cause

cause to doubt, that if the Charitable Intentions of this Court, should be pursued in the Method begun, it will bring the City within the penalty of that Law, and therefore resolved to take Advice of Council upon it, and after serious Deliberation upon that Advice; we thought it our Duty to this Court, to Report as our humble Opinions,

That (by tacite consent) nothing of what hath now been read from the Minutes of the last Court, in relation to the Conditions for Mr. *White's* Children, nor any thing of this Report should be entered into the Journal of this Court.

First, Because it may be liable to various Constructions, and expose the Court to contest, from any Persons whose Malice or Interest may lead them to move Questions or Cavils against it.

Secondly, It may be of evil president in aftertimes, when it will not be particularly understood what urgent

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reasons

reasons pressed this Court to make this Charitable Provision, if any such should be made by this Honourable Court. All which notwithstanding we humbly submit to the grave Judgment of this Honourable Court, this tenth Day of February, 1675.

This Report was no sooner read, but a Gentleman stood up and moved, that Thanks might be returned to the Committee, and that the Report might be allowed; and immediately without any Debate upon it, the Question was put, and the Report was allowed, *viz.* That the Order in favour of Mr. White's Children should be struck out, and that the said Report should not be entered.

By this Artifice the Gentlemen of the Committee ruined the hopes of a Widow and four Infants; so soon as the Widow had notice of it, she fell Sick and Died.

Mr. Gunston enjoyed the Place about Two Years, and then Died, in the Mayoralty of Sir Francis Chaplin, who contested

contested the right of disposing the Place with the Common-Council, and it appearing by the opinion of Learned Council, that the right of disposing the Place was not in the Common-Council; Sir *Francis* disposed thereof to his Brother-in-Law Mr. *Hutt*, but refused to give Mr. *White's* Children a Penny.

Mr. *Hutt* enjoyed the Place about twelve Months, and Died; and ever since the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen have disposed of the said Place, but Mr. *White's* Children never had any satisfaction.

Of the Court of Aldermen.

This Court is a very Ancient Court of Record, and is held in the Inner Chamber of *Guildhall*, usually upon *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*. But it is in the power of the Lord Mayor to call a Court to sit any Day, not excepting *Sundays*, and to dismiss the same at his pleasure.

In the Mayoralty of John Brocke,
Esquire, the then Court of Aldermen
made the following Order.

It was provided and ordained by
the said Mayor and Aldermen, That
the Serjeant of the Mayors Chamber,
or Commonalty of the City of London,
nor any other whomsoever, besides
the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder,
Chamberlain, Common-Serjeant at
Law, and Town Clerk of the City, or
any of their Clerks in their Absence,
shall sit or come into the Council
Chamber, whilst the Court is there
sitting upon any Business, Publick or
Private. Yea, and that the Common
Cryer of the said City, shall stand
without the Door of the Council
Chamber, ready to bring in and let
out Persons that shall have Business
at the Court, and to do such other
things as by the Mayor shall be com-
manded.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and
Citizens have a right to a Duty of
Eight Pence a Ton for all Cheefe
brought

brought to this City by Water to be Sold, which Duty is taken and received (or ought so to be) by the Yeomen of the Water side, of the Master of every Vessel that brings the same, altho' the Cheese do belong to Freemen of London.

In the Thirty Fifth Year of *Henry the Eighth*, *Cotes* Mayor, It was ordered by this Court (amongst other things) that all Persons should answer the Yeomen of the Water side, for the weighing of every Wey of Cheese thereafter to be brought to this City, by Water, to be Sold, one Penny the half Wey, a Half-Penny the Quarter of a Wey, a Farthing, reckoning eight Weys to a Ton.

Formerly, for many Years together, my Lord Mayors Officers used to Weigh all Cheese brought to London by Water to be Sold. But at the request of the Masters of the Vessels who brought the Cheese, for expediting the delivery of their Vessels, the Officers did at last consent to take the quantity of Cheese by the Invoices, and

allowed One Hundred large Cheeses to a Ton, which was and is a benefit to the Masters, but a loss to the City.

When any Vessel came Eastward with Cheese, from any Place whatsoever, the Officers of the Custom House sent a Certificate thereof to the Lord Mayor, upon Receipt whereof, his Lordship constantly sent a Bill or Warrant to his Yeomen of the Water-side, to permit the Master of such Vessel to deliver his Cheese; without which Warrant he ought not to deliver the same.

In the Two and Thirtieth Year of King *Charles the Second*, one *Richard Garret* the Master of a Vessel, brought One Hundred Ton of *Cheshire* Cheese to *London* to be Sold, but being incouraged by the Cheesemongers, who promised to indemnifie him, he refused to pay this Duty, and upon Complaint thereof made to the Court of Aldermen, an Order was made that the said *Richard Garret* should be Arrested for the said Duty; and accordingly an Action was brought against him

him in the Court of *Kings-Bench*, at the Suit of the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, for the Duty of Eight Pence a Ton for the said Cheese, and a Declaration was thereupon given upon the Custom of *London* for the same Duty; to which the said *Richard Garret* put in his Plea, that he owed nothing, and Issue was joyned thereupon, and afterwards the Court, upon a Motion, ordered, that the Cause should be tried at the Bar, by a Jury of Gentlemen of the County of *Middlesex*, which came to a Trial accordingly before all the Judges of that Court, and after a long Evidence given on both sides, the Jury gave their Verdict for the City against the said *Garret*, and Judgment was thereupon entred against him for Fifty Five Pounds: Afterwards he brought a Writ of Error, and assigned several Errors, which came to be argued before all the Judges of the Court of Common-Pleas, and all the Barons of the Exchequer, by Council Learned on both sides, and after several Arguments, all the Judges and Barons gave Judgment for the City, and affirmed the first Judgment.

him in the Court of King-Bench, at the
 The City have also a Right to the
 like Duty of Eight Pence a Ton for
 all Cheefe, coming by Water West-
 ward to London to be Sold, and
 upon given upon the Custom of Lon-
 don in the Year 1662, in the Mayoralty
 of Sir John Frederick, a Dispute was
 made about this Duty for Cheefe West-
 ward, whereupon at a Court for Al-
 dermen then held, it was upon a full
 Hearing ordered, and so found, that
 of Right the Cheefe brought to Lon-
 don from the West, down the River
 of Thames above Bridge, ought to be
 entered into the Cocquet Office, and a
 Sufferance taken out for the unlading
 thereof, and the same Ancient Duty
 paid for the same, that was formerly
 and is now taken for Cheefe Eastward,
 and thereupon the Duty was paid. See
 the Reportory in that Year, which came to be signed
 before all the Judges of the Court of
 Common-Pleas, and all the Barons of
 the Exchequer, by Council Learned
 on both sides, and after several Argu-
 ments, all the Judges and Barons gave
 Judgment for the City, and affirmed
 the said Judgment.

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen have
also a Right to set a Price upon all
Cheese and Butter, altho' the same do
belong to Freemen of London.

At a Court of Aldermen, Anno 1532,
in the 24th Year of K. Henry the Eighth,
is entred as followeth, This Day it
was declared to certain Cheesemen,
Citizens of this City, the Price of a
Pound of Suffolk Cheese, Three Far-
things; Item, a Pound of Essex Cheese
a Half-Penny, and Butter a Penny
Farthing, and to keep the said Prices
upon the peril that will fall there-
upon.

At a Court the First of April, 24
Hen. 8. It is entred as followeth, Jo-
hannis Bird, Crier & Barbitonfor, Rec.
xxl. Condition, That whereas the
above bounden John Bird useth to Sell
Suffolk Cheese, Essex Cheese and Barrel
Butter; if the said John between this
and the last Day of May next ensuing,
observe and keep the Prices upon them,
set by the Mayor and Aldermen on
Thursday

Thursday the Thirteenth Day of *March* last, and the Proclamation thereupon made, That then this Recognizance to be void.

At a Court of Aldermen, the 25th of *Henry the Eighth*, *Peacock* Mayor, is entred as followeth, At this Court it is agreed, that the Price of *Essex* Cheese shall be Fourteen Shillings the Wey.

Gayer Mayor, It is agreed that in consideration of the great and long dry Weather, which hath continued for a long time, that they shall sell Butter after the Rate and Price of Eighteen Pence per Gallon; and so after that Rate unto the time that this Court be otherwise advised, the said Act and Ordinance notwithstanding.

Judd Mayor, Item, certain Dwellers at *Queenhith*. who have taken there of late certain Cheese, my Lord Mayor neither being first made privy, nor yet giving any Price for the same, contrary to the good Laws and Ordinances
of

of this City, were committed to Ward by the Court.

Item, It was agreed that my Lord Mayor shall suffer all such as sell any Cheese within this City or Liberties thereof, to sell the same at the Prices hereunder written, *viz.* *Essex* Cheese for a Penny the Pound, and *Suffolk* Cheese at a Penny Farthing the Pound. The Proclamation made of late limiting less Prices of the same notwithstanding.

Dobbes Mayor, *Item*, the Price of a Pound of *Essex* Cheese, was this Day assessed by the Court, at One Penny Farthing, and the Price of a Pound of *Suffolk* Butter, at Two Pence Half-Penny.

There is several other Books which shew the Lord Mayors Power, to set a Price upon Butter and Cheese, and other Victual.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen have a right Annually to Elect and Appoint Rulers of the Company
of

of Watermen, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, made in the second and third Year of *Philip and Mary*, for Reformation of Abuses by Wherry-men and Watermen.

Be it Enacted by the King and Queens Majesties, &c. That there shall be Yearly Elected by the Mayor and Aldermen of *London* for the time being, Eight Persons of the most discreet sort of Watermen, being Household-ers, which Election shall be at the first Court of Aldermen after the First Day of *March*, which Eight Persons shall be called Overseers and Rulers of all the Wherry-men and Watermen, rowing upon the River of *Thames*, betwixt *Gravesend* and *Windsor*. And be it Enacted, that the Mayor and Aldermen, and the Justices of Peace within the Shires next adjoyn- ing to the said River, shall have full power, upon Complaint made to them, to hear and determine all Complaints or Offences committed, contrary to the true meaning of this Act, and to set at large all such Persons as shall fortune to be imprisoned by the said Rulers,

Rulers, according to this Act, if just cause shall appear to them so to do, but also by their good Discretions to punish and correct the said Rulers, that shall without good cause punish any Person by colour of this present Act.

And be it further Enacted, That the Mayor and Court of Aldermen shall from time to time, at their Discretions, set and assess the Price and Prices, that every Person, rowing betwixt *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, shall take for his or their Labour, or Fare, from Place to Place, betwixt *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, which Prices shall be Signed by two of the Privy Council at the least. And every Person or Persons, that taketh for his or their Fare, or Labour, above the Prices so assessed, shall forfeit for every such Offence Forty Shillings, and also suffer Imprisonment for one Half Year.

Here

Here followeth the Watermens Prices
set by the Privy Council, and the
Mayor and Aldermen, by virtue of
the said Act.

From London to
Lime-House
New-Crane
Shadwell Dock
Bell Wharf
Ratcliff Crofs

Oars 1 s.
Sculler 6 d.

From London to
Wapping Dock
Wapping New Stairs
Wapping Old Stairs
The Hermitage
Retherbeth Church Stairs
Retherbeth Stairs

Oars 6 d.
Sculler 3 d.

From St. Olave's to
Retherbeth Church Stairs } Oars 6 d.
and Retherbeth Stairs } Sculler 3 d.

From

From *Billinggate* to *St. Saviour's Mill*,
Oars 6 d. Sculler 3 d.

From *St. Olave's* to *St. Saviour's Mill*,
Oars 6 d. Sculler 3 d.

All the Stairs between *London-Bridge*
and *Westminster*, Oars 6 d. Sculler 3 d.

From either side above *London-
Bridge* to *Lambeth* or *Fox-Hall*, Oars 1 s.
Sculler 6 d.

From *White-Hall* to *Lambeth* or *Fox-
Hall*, Oars 6 d. Sculler 3 d.

From *Lambeth* to

<i>The Temple</i>	}	Oars 8 d. Sculler 4 d.
<i>Dorset Stairs</i>		
<i>Black Fryers, or</i>		
<i>Pauls Wharf</i>		

Over the Water directly in the next
Sculler between *London-Bridge* and
Lime-House, or between *London-Bridge*
and *Fox-Hall*, 2 d.

From *London* to *Woolwich*, whole
Fare 2 s. 6 d. with Company 4 d.

From *London* to *Blackwall*, whole Fare
2 s. with Company 4 d.

From *London* to *Greenwich*, whole
Fare 1 s. 6 d. with Company 3 d.

From *London* to *Deptford*, the same.

From

From London to

Chelfey	}	Whole Fare 1 s. 6 d.
Battersey		With Company 3 d.
Wansworth		

From London to

Putney	}	Whole Fare 2 s.
Fulham		With Company 4 d.
or		
Barn Elmes		

From London to

Hammersmith	}	Whole Fare 2 s. 6 d.
Chiswick		With Company 6 d.
Moreclack		

From London to

Bramford	}	Whole Fare 3 s. 6 d.
Isternorth		With Company 6 d.
Richmond		

From London to Gravesend, whole Fare 4 s. 6 d. with Company 9 d.

From London to Graife or Green-hive, whole Fare 4 s. with Company 8 d.

From London to Purfleet or Eriffe, whole Fare 3 s. with Company 6 d.

From

From London to Twickenham, whole Fare 4 s. with Company 6 d.

From London to Kingston, whole Fare 5 s. with Company 9 d.

From London to Hampton Court, whole Fare 6 s. with Company 1 s.

From London to Hampton Town or Sunbury, whole Fare 7 s. with Company 1 s.

From London to	} Whole Fare 10 s. With Company 1 s.
Walton	
Weybridge	
Chertsey	

From London to Stains, whole Fare 12 s. with Company 1 s.

From London to Windsor, whole Fare 14 s. with Company 2 s.

By another Act made in the 11th and 12th Year of William the Third, the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen have power Yearly to Elect Eight Watermen, and Three Lightermen, to be Overseers and Rulers of all Wherry-men, Watermen and Lightermen, which Act is as followeth.

L

Whereas

Whereas, notwithstanding the Laws that have been heretofore made for good Order, Rule and Government amongst the Watermen and Wherry-men, Using and Rowing on the said River of *Thames*; it hath oftentimes happened, That divers People passing by Water upon the said River, have been put in Danger of their Lives and Goods, and many times have Perished and been Drowned, and this occasioned by the Unskillfulness and want of Experience in Wherry-men and Watermen, and Persons out of the Rule of any Master or Governour; And for that in and by the said Acts, the Rulers and Overseers of the Company or Society of Watermen, are not sufficiently impowered to make Rules, Orders and Constitutions for the Order, Rule and Government of the Watermen and Wherry-men Rowing on the said River, with Pains and Penalties to force their due Obedience to such Orders, Rules and Constitutions, and easie Recovery of the said Penalties: And whereas the Lightermen Rowing on the said River of *Thames*, are grown
 very

very Numerous, and are at present without Rule and Government amongst them, by whose Rudeness and Unskilfulness in Working of Lighters and other large Craft, Ships and Vessels, are hindered in the Delivery of Coals, and thereby frequently stopped in the Proceed of their Voyages, and the Goods and Lives of divers of His Majesties Subjects are likewise frequently endangered and lost, and Notorious Disorders are occasioned: For remedy whereof, Be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That all and every Law and Statute now in force, touching or concerning Watermen and Wherry-men, and every Article and Thing in them contained, and not herein or hereby altered or repealed, shall be duly put in Execution by all Persons therein concerned, according to the Tenour of the said Laws, and under the Penalties therein contained; and that all and every Person being a Lighterman, or

owner of any Lighter or Lighters, or having and keeping any Lighter or other Large Craft, or working in the same between *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, shall be, and be deemed and taken to be of one and the same Society or Company with the said Wherry-men and Watermen, and the said Wherry-men, Watermen and Lightermen, are declared to be, and are hereby made and constituted one Society and Company, and as such shall be hereafter deemed and taken.

And be it Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person or Persons who now keep, or shall hereafter keep, or work, or shall be Employed in Rowing, or any ways Navigating any Lighter or Lighters, or other great Craft on the River of *Thames*, (*Trinity Men*, Fishermen, Ballast Men, Western Barges and Mill-Boats, Chalk Hoys, Faggot and Wood Lighters, and other Craft carrying the same excepted) shall be duly and truly Registered in a Book or Books, for that purpose to be kept by the Company of Watermen and Lightermen.

and

and shall likewise be liable to such Orders, Rules and Constitutions made, or to be made for the better Rule and Government of the said Society or Company of Watermen and Lightermen, and the Pains and Penalties to Enforce due Obedience therunto.

And be it also Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That there shall be Yearly Appointed, Elected and Chosen by the Court of Lord Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of London for the time being, the Number of Eight Persons, of the most wise, discreet and best sort of Watermen, and the Number of Three Persons out of Twelve Persons, to be Yearly Nominated by the Lightermen, of the most wise, discreet and best sort of Lightermen, being Householders, having Two Lighters or Flat Boats upon the said River, between Gravesend and Windsor; which Elections shall be Yearly, at the First Court of Aldermen, to be holden within the said City, next after the First Day of June; and the said Eleven Persons so Elected, shall be Named and Called, The Overseers and Rulers

of all the Wherry-men, Watermen and Lightermen, that from and after the said First Day of June, shall Use, Occupy or Exercise any Rowing, upon the said River of Thames, betwixt Gravesend and Windsor aforesaid, Which said Overseers and Rulers, shall keep and maintain good Orders and Obedience amongst the said Watermen and Lightermen according to the true meaning of this present and former Acts; And the said Eleven Overseers and Rulers, or the greater part of them, are hereby Authorized from time to time to Convene and Call before them, at the Hall of the said Company, within the City of London, and Liberties thereof, all and every such Person or Persons, which from and after the Nine and Twentieth Day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred, shall keep, or use in Rowing, or any ways Navigating any Lighter, or other great Craft (except as before excepted) betwixt Gravesend and Windsor aforesaid, and shall Enter and Register the Name and Names of them, and every of them, for Lightermen to Row on the said River, in a Book

to

to be kept for the same intent and purpose ; and from time to time to take such Order and Direction therein, with every of the said Parties, by Authority of this present Act, as it shall seem meet and necessary by the Discretion of the said Overseers and Rulers for the time being, or the greater part of them, for the common Benefit of His Majesties Subjects.

And in regard the Numbers of Wherry-men and Lightermen are more Numerous and Disorderly than heretofore, Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That for the better Order and Government of the said Society and Company, the said Rulers and Assistants for the time being, shall and are hereby Required, on the first Court Day after the First of June next, and so Yearly and every Year by their Order, appoint the Watermen of the Principal Towns, Stairs and Places of Plying, or the Major part of them, respectively, between *Gravesend* and *Windsor* ; And such Watermen shall and are hereby Required to choose one Free Waterman, being an Householder,

holder, to be of their Assistants, so as they exceed not Sixty, nor be less than the Number of Forty Watermen; And on the First Day of *June* next, the Lightermen which shall meet at the Hall of the said Company, between the Hours of Eight and Twelve in the Morning, or the Major part of them then present, and so Yearly and every Year, shall choose nine Lightermen, who, together with the said Watermen, shall be and be called the Assistants of the said Society and Company, to Advise and Assist the Rulers of the said Company for the time being, in the Discovery and Regulation of Miscarriages from time to time done on the said River of *Thames*, for putting the former Laws, and this present Act, in due and full Execution, and in preserving good Rule and Government amongst the said Society and Company; and the said Rulers and Assistants, or the Major part of them, shall Yearly and every Year, on the First Day of *July*, present to the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, for their Approbation, Five Persons, able and fit Watermen, and

Two

Two Persons able and fit Lightermen, to be called Auditors of the said Society and Company; who shall, or the Major part of them, Audit the Accounts of the Rulers, and others of the said Society and Company for the time being; And that upon Auditing and true Stating of the said Accounts, the same shall be fairly Entred in a Book to be kept for that purpose, and Signed by the said Auditors, or the Major part of them, to be set in some Publick Place of the Companies Hall aforesaid, to be Inspected by any Person concerned, at times convenient; And if any Person or Persons, which at any time hereafter shall be Elected or Appointed Ruler, Assistant or Auditor of the said Company, do, after Notice given him or them, obstinately refuse to take upon him or them the Place or Places to which he or they shall be so Elected, or shall negligently Exercise or Use such his or their Place or Places, that then every such Offender or Offenders shall Forfeit and Pay Five Pounds; And the said Rulers, Auditors and Assistants, or the Major part of them present, being all duly Summoned,

Summoned, by Summons in Writing left at the Place of their usual Abode, shall and may, and they are hereby Impowered and Authorized, from time to time, for the better and more effectual keeping and maintaining good Order and Obedience amongst the said Society and Company, to Make, Ordain and Provide such Reasonable and Lawful Rules, Orders and Constitutions, as in their Discretion they shall think fit, with reasonable Pains and Penalties to the same Annexed; Which said Rules, Orders and Constitutions, shall, from time to time, be laid before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London for the time being, to be by them Examined, Altered or Approved, and afterwards Confirmed or Altered by the Lord Chief Justice of either Bench, for the Common Good and Profit of His Majesties Subjects; And all such Rules, Orders and Constitutions so Made and Examined, Approved, Ratified and Confirmed, shall, from time to time, and at all times, be well and duly observed and put in Execution.

And

And for the further and better In-
 forcing due Obedience to the said Rules,
 Orders and Constitutions, and more
 easie and speedy Recovery of the Pains
 and Penalties to the same Annexed,
 Be it further Enacted, That the Lord
 Mayor of London, and the Aldermen
 of the same City, and the Justices of
 the Peace within the Shires next ad-
 joyning to the said River of Thames,
 between Gravesend and Windsor, every
 of them within their several Juris-
 dictions and Authorities, shall have full
 Power and Authority, by Virtue of
 this present Act, upon Complaint
 made to them, or any of them, by the
 said Overseers and Rulers, or any Two
 of them, to Examine, Hear and De-
 termine, by the Oath of one or more
 Witnesses, which every of them are
 hereby Authorized to Administer, or
 by the Confession of the Offender, all
 Complaints or Offences to be Done or
 Committed by any such Person or
 Persons that shall Offend contrary to
 the true Meaning of this present Act,
 or any Rule, Order or Constitution,
 to be made pursuant to the Authority
 hereby

hereby given, and by Distress and Sale of the Goods of every such Offender, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen, or one or more of the said Aldermen or Justices, to cause to be Levied from time to time, all the Penalties inflicted by former and this present Act touching Watermen, Wherry-men, or Lightermen, or by any such Rule, Order or Constitution, that shall by Virtue of this present Act be Forfeited.

And be it further Enacted and Declared by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person or Persons now owning, having, using, keeping, or working any Lighter or Flat Boats, commonly used for the Lading and Unlading Goods and Merchandizes, to or from any Ship or Ships, or other Vessel or Vessels, who shall Register the Names of themselves and their Servants, with their respective Places of Abode, in the Book or Books of the said Company, kept for that purpose, on or before the Nine and Twentieth Day of September next, shall be deemed and taken to be Lightermen, and

and they are hereby Declared to be Lightermen, within the Intent (and Meaning) of this present Act; And it shall and may be Lawful to and for all and every such Person or Persons, so Registered, and no other Person or Persons, but such (Free) Watermen, who are not at present Lightermen, that shall be Registered as Lightermen at any time or times hereafter, and such Person and Persons who shall have been, or are Lawfully Retained and Served his Apprenticeship with a Lighterman (excepted) to use, keep and work, or be employed in the working of or in any Lighter or Lighters, or other great Craft; upon pain that every Person or Persons doing the contrary, shall from time to time, for every such Offence, Forfeit and Lose the Sum of Five Pounds for every Week that he or they shall have, use and work, or work in any Lighter or other large Craft; Any thing herein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Person

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or Persons whatsoever, (except Trihity Men) be admitted or allowed to Work, Row or Ply on the said River of Thames, betwixt Gravesend and Windsor, in any Boats, Wherry or Barges ordinarily serving for carrying Passengers for Profit, Gain or Reward, except such Person or Persons, as shall have Served his Apprenticeship to a Waterman, or is a Servant or Apprentice to a Waterman, and shall in all things be duly qualified as by former Statutes and this Act is directed, for the Security and Safety of Goods and Passengers carried by Water; And that all and singular the Forfeitures and Penalties in the said former Laws and this present Act contained, shall from time to time, and at all times, be paid unto the Rulers and Overseers of the said Wherry-men, Watermen and Lightermen, or the Major part of them, for the Use of the Poor, Aged, Decayed and Maimed Persons of the said Society and Company of Wherry-men, Watermen and Lightermen.

And be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be

be Lawful to and for the Lessees, Owners or Occupiers of any Key or Keys betwixt the *Hermitage-Bridge* and *London-Bridge*, or any or either of them to Use their and every of their Lighters or large Crafts, as has been heretofore Lawfully accustomed for the Carrying of Goods and Merchandizes to and from their respective Keys and Wharfs, and to and from Ships Loading or Unloading, and to Employ any Person or Persons, being Watermen or Lightermen duly qualified, as in and by this present Act is directed and appointed, to Row and Work in their respective Lighters or large Craft, and to do and act any thing, as heretofore they might Lawfully do, from such their respective Keys and Wharfs to any Ships or Vessels, as aforesaid; Any thing in this present Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding: And that it shall and may be Lawful for any Person or Persons, who now are, or shall hereafter be a Woodmonger or Woodmongers, and do keep a Wharf or Wharfs for Retailing of Fuel, to Keep, Use, or Row by themselves or Servants,

vants, any Lighters or Lighters, or other large Craft, for carrying of their own Goods so to be Retailed, and none others; Provided such Servants be Watermen or Lightermen, within the meaning of this Act; Any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, That this Act, nor any thing herein contained, shall not extend or be construed to extend to Prohibit any Owners, Proprietors or Lessees of Laystals to carry off the Soil from the said Laystals in such Lighters or Vessels, and by such Persons as have hitherto been accustomed, nor to Prohibit any Gardiner from bringing to the Markets of the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Places adjacent, their own Fruit, Herbs, Roots and other Products of their Gardens, or Soil and Dung in their Boats, and by their own Servants, as they have formerly accustomed to do; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided also, That no Person shall be

be Punished for any Offence against this Act, unless such Offender shall be Prosecuted for the same within Thirty Days after the Offence committed.

Provided always, That if any Action, Bill, Plaint or Suit shall at any time after the first Day of June be commenced or brought against any Person or Persons whatsoever, for or by reason of any matter or thing which he or they shall do in pursuance of or by Colour of this Act, it shall and may be lawful to and for the Person or Persons so Sued or Prosecuted to Plead the General Issue, or that what was done by him was done by virtue of this Act, without saying more, and give this Act or any other Special Matter in Evidence; Which Act is hereby declared to be a Publick Act: And if the Verdict shall pass for the Defendant or Defendants in such Action, or the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs become Nonsuit, or suffer any Discontinuance thereof, That in any such Case the Defendant or Defendants shall have his or their double Costs which he or they

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shall

shall have sustained in Defence of such Action or Suit, for which the said Defendant or Defendants shall have the like Remedy, as in other Cases where Costs by the Laws of this Realm are given to Defendants.

Provided, That where any Offender shall be Punished by Force of this Act, he shall not be Prosecuted, nor incur the Penalty of any other Law or Statute for the same Offence.

And whereas great Numbers of Idle and Loose Watermen and Boys do Work on the Lords Day, commonly called *Sunday*, and Exact large Prices from Passengers, whose necessary Occasions oblige them to Pass and Repass the River of *Thames*, and generally spend such their Gains in Drunkenness and Profaneness the succeeding Week: For Prevention whereof, and to the end that what shall be got thereby may be applied to the Charitable Relief of such Aged and Maimed Watermen and Lightermen, their Widows and Children,

whose

whose Circumstances want Assistance,
 Be it Enacted by the Authority afore-
 said, That from and after the first
 Day of *June* next, it shall and may
 be lawful to and for the said Rulers
 and Overseers, Auditors and Assistants
 of the said Society and Company for
 the time being, or the major part of
 them, on their respective Court Days,
 to appoint any Number of Water-
 men, not exceeding Forty, to Ply
 and Work on every Lords Day be-
 tween *Vaux Hall*, above *London-Bridge*,
 and *Lime-house*, below the same Bridge,
 at such Common Stairs or Places of
 Plying, as to the Rulers and Over-
 seers, Auditors and Assistants, or the
 Major Part of them, shall seem most
 convenient for the Carrying and Re-
 carrying of Passengers cross the said
 River, between the Limits aforesaid,
 at One Penny each Person so to be
 Carried; And all the Watermen so
 to be appointed on every the Days
 aforesaid, shall, on every *Munday* Morn-
 ing respectively, pay unto the Order
 of the said Overseers and Rulers, Au-
 ditors and Assistants, all such Sum
 and Sums of Money as by them re-
 spectively

respectively shall be Received for Con-
 veying Passengers on the Lords Day,
 as aforesaid; And the said Overseers
 and Rulers, Auditors and Assistants,
 or the Major Part of them, or their
 Order, shall pay to each respective
 Waterman Working, as aforesaid, for
 his Days Labour so much as they
 shall agree for, and the Overplus
 shall from time to time be applied
 to the Use of the Poor, Aged, Decayed
 and Maimed Watermen and Ligh-
 termen of the said Society and Com-
 pany, and their Widows; And if any
 Person appointed to Work, as afores-
 aid, shall neglect to pay on every
 Monday to the Order aforesaid, the
 full Sum of Money that he shall have
 Earned and Received on the Lords
 Day next before, he shall for every
 such Omission or short Payment, for-
 feit and pay to the Order of the said
 Overseers and Rulers, Auditors and
 Assistants, or the Major Part of them,
 the Sum of Forty Shillings, to be
 Recovered, as aforesaid.

Provided always, That this Act or
 any thing therein contained, shall not
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Extend or be construed to Extend to the Lessening, taking away, Abridging, Hindring, Prejudicing, or otherwise howsoever Impeaching of any Right belonging to or Lawfully claimed by the late *Charles Duke of Richmond and Lenox*, Lord of the Manor of *Gravesend*, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, for the Holding a certain Court within the said Manor, called *Curia cursus aquæ*, or, the Court of the Watercourse, for the better Government of Barges, Boats and Vessels, using the Ferry or Passage from the Town of *Gravesend* to *London*, and of the Persons owning or working the same, or of any other Rights, Liberties, Powers and Privileges whatsoever belonging to the said late Duke, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators and Assigns, relating to the said Ferry or Passage, or to the Barges, Tiltboats, or other Boats and Vessels using the said Ferry or Passage, or Plying at the Bridge of the said Town of *Gravesend*, or the Persons owning or working the same, or otherwise howsoever.

Provided always, That this Act or any thing therein contained, shall not Extend, or be construed to Extend to the Lessening, Taking away, Abridging, Hindring, Prejudicing or Impeaching of any Grants, Liberties, Franchizes, Customs, Privileges or Usages, now or heretofore Lawfully used, held or enjoyed, by the Mayor, Jurats and Capital Inhabitants of the Villages and Parishes of *Gravesend* and *Milton* in the County of *Kent*, touching, concerning or relating to the Passage and Ferry upon the said River of *Thames*, from the said Villages and Parishes of *Gravesend* and *Milton*, to the said City of *London*, or touching or concerning the Government or Gubernation of the said Passage and Ferry; but that the said Mayor, Jurats and Inhabitants, and their Successors, shall and may Do and Execute all and every such Lawful Act and Acts, Powers and Authorities, touching the said Passage and Ferry, and the Government thereof, as they might or could have done, if this Act had not been made; Any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof

thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, That this Act or any thing therein contained, shall not Extend to hinder or prevent the Watermen of the Parish of *St. Margaret Westminster*, from Plying or Working Cross the River of *Thames*, from *Westminster-Bridge* to *Standgate*, and from the *Horse-Ferry* to *Lambeth-Bridge*, on every Lords Day, in their several Turns, as they have lately accustomed and used to do; And the Moneys Earned by them or any of them on that Day, is hereby Directed to be from time to time, Imployed for the Use of the Poor, Aged, Decayed and Maimed Watermen and their Widows of the Parish of *St. Margaret Westminster*; And any two Justices of the Peace of the said Parish, are hereby Authorized from time to time, to call the Watermen, so Working, to Account for the Moneys by them Earned on the Lords Day, as aforesaid, and to Cause the same to be Applied and Disposed, as aforesaid; And that the said Watermen of the said Parish of *St. Margaret* for the

time being, shall choose two Stewards and a Clerk, on the Three and Twentieth Day of April in every Year Yearly, and such Watermen of the said Parish, or the Major Part of them, which shall be present at a Meeting of their Society, shall, and have hereby Power to appoint such of the Watermen of the said Parish, as shall in their respective Turns Work on the Lords Days, as aforesaid; Any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Several Places are in the Gift of the Lord Mayor and this Court, viz.

- The Recorder.
- The Sword-bearer.
- The Common Hunt.
- The Water-bailiff.
- The four City Counsel.
- The Remembrancer.
- The Solicitor.
- The Comptroller.
- The two Secondaries.
- The four Attorneys of the Lord Mayors Court.
- The Coroner.

The

The Clerk of the Chamber.
The Hall Keeper.
The three Serjeant Carvers.
The three Serjeants of the Chamber.
The Serjeant of the Channel.
The Yeomen of the Channel.
The Yeomen of the Chamber.
The four Yeomen of the Water-side.
The Underwater-bailiff.
The Mealweighers.
The Clerk of the Cities Works.
The six young Men.
The two Clerks of the Papers.
The eight Attorneys of the Sheriffs
Court.
The eight Clerk Sitters.
The two Prothonotaries.
The Clerk of the Bridgehouse.
The Clerk of the Court of Requests.
The Beadle of the Court of Requests.
Thirty six Serjeants at Mace.
Thirty six Yeomen.
The Gauger.
The Sealers and Searchers.
The Keeper of the *Green-Yard*.
The City Marshals.
The Keeper of the *Woodstreet* Com-
pter,

The

The Keeper of the *Poultry Com-*
pter.

The Keeper of *Newgate.*

The Keeper of *Ludgate.*

The Measurer.

The Steward of *Southwark.*

The Bailiff of *Southwark.*

The Bailiff of the Hundred of *Ossal-*
ston.

The four City Viewers and several
other Places.

If any Officer shall misbehave him-
self in his Office, this Court upon Com-
plaint thereof made and proof of the
fact, will suspend such Officer from the
Profits of his Place, until he shall make
satisfaction to the Person injured by
him.

All Differences between Masters and
Apprentices, may be decided in this
Court.

All Differences touching Lights, Wa-
tercourses and Party-Walls, may be
determined in this Court.

All

All Leases that pass under the City Seal, must be Sealed in this Court.

The Assize of Bread is always appointed by this Court, with regard to the Price of Wheat.

The Citizens of *London* are Toll-free throughout *England*: And if any Citizen apply himself to the Lord Mayor, his Lordship will grant a Certificate to such Citizen, which will excuse him from paying Toll, which Certificate is usually in these or the like Words.

To all Christian People to whom this present Writing shall come, *W.W.* Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, sendeth Greeting, Know ye that amongst other Ancient Privileges and Free Customs, by the Charters of the Progenitors of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, that now is, to the Citizens of *London*, Granted, and by Authority of divers Parliaments ratified and approved, These Privileges in the same Charters be contained, that is to say, That all the
Citizens

Citizens of *London*, and all their Goods and Merchandizes shall be quit and free thro' all the Dominions of the Queen; and that they shall and may, without impediment of the Queen, or any of her Subjects, carry, convey, utter, sell and put to Sale, their Goods and Merchandizes; and that they and all their Goods and Merchandizes shall be quit and free of all manner of Toll, Passage, Lattage, Pickage, Pontage, Mureage, Prifage of Wine and all other Customs; and that they shall and may stay within any part of the Queens Dominions, to utter, buy and sell any manner of Goods, without any let or restraint, as they always have used: And if any Person or Persons, do molest the said Citizens, or their Servants, contrary to the said Priviledges, the Sheriffs of *London*, shall take within the said City therefore, Distress of other Persons resorting to *London*, of the Town or Place where the Citizens were so molested: Therefore in our Friendliest manner, we pray, require, and exhort you, that you, nor any of you, molest our Well-beloved G. P. Citizen and Distiller

Distiller of London, for his Goods and Wares, contrary, or against the tenour of the said Priviledges, and if you have molested him, or his Factors, or Servants, or if you take, or have taken of him, them, or any of them, any thing contrary to the tenor of the said Priviledges, We pray and require you, and every of you, to discharge, or cause to be discharged, our said Citizen, his Factors, Servants and Goods, and that restitution or amends be made to him, or them, as of right it ought to be so, that for default of Justice we be not constrained or compelled to execute, or cause to be executed, the penalties and pains in the said Charters and Grants contained. In Witness, &c.

By the Great Charter made in the Ninth Year of King Henry the Third: It is Enacted in these Words, viz. That the City of London, shall have all the old Liberties and Customs, which it hath been used to have.

Which Charter is confirmed by the Statute made the 28th Year of King Edward the First in these Words; That

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is to say, That from henceforth the Great Charter of the Liberties of England, granted to all the Commonalty of the Realm, and the Charter of the Forrest in like manner granted, shall be observed, kept and maintained in every Point, in as ample wise, as the King hath granted, received and confirmed them by his Charter.

Which Charter is again confirmed by the Statute made in the 7th Year of King Richard the Second in these Words; *Item*, That the Great Charter and the Charter of the Forrest, and all other good Statutes and Ordinances made before this time, and not repealed, shall be holden and kept, and put in due Execution according to the Effect of the same.

The Lord Mayor and Citizens have a right to the Duties of Tolls and Bal-
liage, payable for all Goods and Mer-
chandizes brought to this City and
Liberties, by Strangers and Forreigners
Westward, as well by Water as by
Land, and if any Person refuse to
pay the same, his Lordship will grant
a Warrant

a Warrant to distrain the Goods of such Forreigner, or to take his Person to the Effect following.

London ff. To all People to whom these Presents shall come, Sir *W. W.* Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*. Sendeth Greeting, whereas the Duties for Toll and Balliage, due and payable for Goods and Merchandizes brought to this City, and carried from the same as well by Water as by Land, by Strangers and Forreigners, and other Persons, not lawfully discharged from payment thereof time out of mind, have appertained to the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, and confirmed to them by Parliament, who do answer several Rents for the same, towards the free Farm of three hundred Pounds Yearly paid into the Court of *Exchequer*. These are to require all Barge Masters, Hoy Masters, Lightermen, and all Masters of Vessels, that bring or carry Goods to this City from *London-Bridge* Westward, to give account of the Goods in their Vessels, and the several Persons they belong unto to, *A. B.* who is deputed

puted to collect, levy and receive the
said Duties, and upon non-payment to
distrain, and for want of distress, to
bring the Persons so offending before
me, or some other of her Majesties
Justices of the Peace, or

If any Person shall go about the
Streets or Lanes in this City or Li-
berties thereof with Flesh Meat, by
way of Hawking, or put the same to
Sale in secret manner in Alleys, Inns, or
Warehouses, my Lord Mayor will up-
on complaint thereof made grant his
Warrant to apprehend such Offender,
which Warrant is usually made in
the form following.

London ss. Whereas I am informed
that divers Butchers and other Per-
sons, having oftentimes in Lanes, Al-
leys, Inns, Warehouses, Streets, Stalls,
Passages, and other Places within this
City and Liberties thereof offered,
and there put to Sale by way of
Hawking in several manner, Beef,
Veal, Pork, Mutton and Lamb, re-
fusing to bring the same to be Sold
in any Butchers Shop, or Markets of
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this City; which Flesh so offered to be Sold hath oftentimes been corrupt, rotten and unwholsome, which Practices are contrary to the Act of Common Council, made in the Mayoralty of Sir George Waterman, whereby it is provided that the Flesh so offered to be put to Sale shall be forfeited. Now it being found by Experience, that such secret Offenders shun and escape all Search and due Punishment, and the Markets of this City are thereby neglected and decayed: For prevention whereof for the future, These are in Her Majesties Name to charge and command you on sight hereof to be aiding and assisting unto the Bearer, or Bearers, who shall from time to time give you notice of such Offenders. And you are hereby required to apprehend and bring before me, or some other of Her Majesties Justices of the Peace, the Body or Bodies of all such Offenders as shall hereafter be found to Sell, or offer to be put to Sale in such secret manner, any Beef, Veal, Pork, Mutton, or Lamb, by way of Hawking in any Inn, Lane, Warehouse,

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house, or other obscure Place, or open Street within this City or Liberties, to be dealt withal, as to Law and Justice shall appertain. And also, that you seize such Flesh so offered to be put to Sale, by way of Hawking in such manner, and bring it before me, or some other of Her Majesties Justices of the Peace, to the end, that it may be disposed of as by the said Act, is limited and Appointed. And hereof fail not: Given under my Hand and Seal, &c.

By an Act made in the 22^d and 23^d Year of King *Charles* the Second: It is enacted, that the Annual certain Tythes of all and every Parish and Parishes within the City of *London* and Liberties thereof, shall be as followeth.

The Parish of *Alhallows Lombard-street*, one hundred and ten Pounds.

St. Alhallows Bread-street, and *St. John Evangelist*, one hundred and fifty Pounds.

Alhallows

Alhallows the Great, and Alhallows the Less, two hundred Pounds.

St. Alban Woodstreet, and St. Olives Silverstreet, one hundred and seventy Pounds.

St. Ann and Agnes, and St. John Zachary, one hundred and forty Pounds.

St. Augustine and St. Faith, one hundred and two Pounds.

St. Andrew Wardrobe, and St. Ann Blackfryers, one hundred and forty Pounds.

St. Antholin and St. John Baptist, one hundred and twenty Pounds.

St. Bartholomew Exchange, one hundred Pounds.

St. Bridget, alias Brides, one hundred and twenty Pounds.

St. Bennet Finck, one hundred Pounds.

St. Bennet Gracechurch, and St. Leonard Eastcheap, one hundred and forty Pounds.

St. Bennet Paulswharfe, and St. Peters Paulswharfe, one hundred Pounds.

St. Christopher, one hundred and twenty Pounds.

St. Clement Eastcheap, and St. Martin Orgars, one hundred and forty Pounds.

Christchurch and St. Leonard Foster-Lane, two hundred Pounds.

St. Dionis Backchurch, one hundred and twenty Pounds.

St. Dunstan in the East, two hundred Pounds.

St. Edmond the King, and St. Nicholas Acons, one hundred and eighty Pounds.

St. George Botolph-Lane, and St. Botolph Billingsgate, one hundred and eighty Pounds.

St. James

St. James Garlickhith, one hundred Pounds.

St. Lawrence Jury, and *St. Magdalen Milkstreet*, one hundred and twenty Pounds.

St. Michael Cornhill, one hundred and forty Pounds.

St. Michael Bassesham, one hundred thirty and two Pounds eleven Shillings.

St. Margaret Lothbury, one hundred Pounds.

St. Mary Aldermanbury, one hundred and fifty Pounds.

St. Martin Ludgate, one hundred and sixty Pounds.

St. Magnus and *St. Margaret Newfish-street*, one hundred and seventy Pounds.

St. Michael Royal, and *St. Martin Vintrey*, one hundred and forty Pounds.

St. Matthew Friday-street, and St. Peter Cheap, one hundred and fifty Pounds.

St. Margaret Pattons, and St. Gabriel Fenchurch, one hundred and twenty Pounds.

St. Mary At Hill, and St. Andrew Hubbard, two hundred Pounds.

St. Mary Woolnoth, and St. Mary Woolchurch, one hundred and sixty Pounds.

St. Mary Abchurch, and St. Lawrence Pountney, one hundred and twenty Pounds.

St. Mary Aldermary, and St. Thomas Apostles, one hundred and fifty Pounds.

St. Mary le Bow, St. Pancras Soper-lane, and Albhallows Honey Lane, two hundred Pounds.

St. Mildred Poultry, and St. Mary Colechurch, one hundred and seventy Pounds.

St. Michael

St. Michael Woodstreet, and St. Mary
Staining, one hundred Pounds.

St. Mildred Bread-street, and St. Mar-
garet Moses, one hundred and thirty
Pounds.

St. Michael Queenhith, and Trinity,
one hundred and sixty Pounds.

St. Magdalen Old Fish-street, and
St. Gregory, one hundred and twenty
Pounds.

St. Mary Somerset, and St. Mary
Mounthan, one hundred and ten Pounds.

St. Nicholas Coleaby, and St. Nicholas
Olaves, one hundred and thirty Pounds.

St. Olave Fry, and St. Martin Iron-
monger-Lane, one hundred and twenty
Pounds.

St. Peter Cornhill, one hundred and
ten Pounds.

St. Stephen Coleman-street, one hun-
dred and ten Pounds.

St. Sepulcher two hundred Pounds.

St. Stephen Walbrooke, and St. Bennet Sheerehogg, one hundred Pounds.

St. Swithen and St. Mary Botham, one hundred and forty Pounds.

St. Vedast, alias Fosters, and St. Michael Quern, one hundred and sixty Pounds.

Which Sums of Money shall be the respective certain annual maintenance over and above Glebes and Perquisites, Gifts, and bequests to the respective Parsons, &c.

If any Inhabitant shall refuse to pay contrary to the true meaning of this Act, being lawfully demanded at the House, Wharf, Key, Crane, Cellar, or other Premises whereout the same is payable, that then it shall be lawful for the Lord Mayor upon Oath to be made before him of such Refusal, to grant out Warrants to Levy the same Tythes by distress, &c. which War-
rant

rant may be in the form following.

Whereas *B. W.* is the Parson, and present Incumbent of the Parish of *St. C.* in *London*, and so hath been for several Years Past: And whereas an Assessment of *13 s.* hath been duly made upon a certain House within the said Parish, known by the Sign of the *Swan*, for Tythe to be paid to the said Parson, by *R. B.* who hath Inhabited in the said House for three Years past: And whereas I am informed, that the Sum of Thirteen Shillings is due and payable to the said Parson for four Quarters of a Year, ending at *Midsummer* last: And forasmuch as Oath hath been made before me, *Sir W. W.* Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, by *W. R.* the Person appointed to collect the said Assessment, that he hath demanded the said Thirteen Shillings at the said House of the said *R. B.* and that the said *R. B.* doth refuse to pay the same. These are therefore in Her Majesties Name to Charge and Command you the said *W. R.* with the Assistance

Assistance of a Constable in the day-
time, to Levy the said Sum of Thir-
teen Shillings by distress, and Sale of
the Goods of the said R. B. restoring
to him the overplus after reasonable
Charges of making the said distress
deducted. And these are further in
Her Majesties Name to Charge and
Command all and every the Constables
within this City and Liberties there-
of, to be aiding and assisting unto
the said W. R. in the due Execution
hereof: And this shall be your Wary-
rant dated, &c.

In the Mayoralty of Sir John Ro-
binson, : An Act of Common Council
was made for the better ordering of
the Night Watches, and for the pre-
servation of the Peace, and for Ar-
resting and Apprehending all Night
Walkers, Malefactors, and suspected
Persons, and if any Constable, or
others shall not Watch pursuant to
the said Act, the Lord Mayor and
Aldermen may punish the Offenders
by virtue of the said Act. The tenor
whereof is as followeth.

It

It is Enacted and Ordained by the Lord Mayor, &c. That the number of Men to Watch every Night in every Ward throughout the City and Liberties, shall be as followeth, viz.

Aldgate	34
Aldersgate	44
Bishopsgate	80
Broadstreet	30
Billinggate	30
Bridgwithin	25
Bassieshaw	12
Breadstreet	26
Blackfriars	14
Bridewell Precinct	08
Bartholomew Great	10
Bartholomew Less	04
Cornhill	16
Candlewick	24
Cordwenier	24
Cheap	25
Coleman-street	32
Cripplegate within	40
Cripplegate without	90
Castlebaynard	40
Dukesplace	10
Dowgate	36
Farringdon	

<i>Farringdon within</i>	50
<i>Farringdon without</i>	130
<i>Limestreet</i>	11
<i>Langborne</i>	34
<i>Mugwellstreet</i>	04
<i>Martins le Grand</i>	12
<i>Portoken</i>	60
<i>Queenhiith</i>	40
<i>Tower</i>	40
<i>Vintry</i>	34
<i>Walbrooke</i>	20
<i>Whitefriars</i>	08

And that one Constable with the Beadle in every Ward, and the said Number of Persons respectively shall Watch every Night from nine in the Evening, till seven in the Morning, from Michaelmas Day till the first of April, and from the first of April, till Michaelmas Day, from ten in the Evening till five in the Morning.

And be it Enacted, that the Beadles of the several Wards shall not take, or have any allowance of Watchmen called dead pays, for, or in respect of their Nightly Watching, or for, or inconsideration of any other service whatsoever; but

but that the Inhabitants of every Ward shall amongst themselves raise some convenient Sum of Money, for a fit and competent Sallery and Allowance to be made unto the said Beadles for their said service; or if the said Inhabitants cannot agree upon raising such Sallery, then the same to be done by Authority of Common Council, by such way and means, and in proportion to the Service and Extent of each Ward, as by the said Common Council upon further consideration shall be found just and reasonable.

The Lord Mayor doth annually Issue out his Precept to the Alderman of every Ward, to hold a Wardmote upon *St. Thomas's Day*; for the Election of Common Councilmen, Constables, Scavengers, Beadle and Bellman, and to Administer to every Common Councilman the following Oath.

Ye shall Swear that you shall be true to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, that now is, and to her Heirs and Lawful Successors, and readily come when ye be Summoned to the Common Council

cil of this City, but if ye be reasonably excused and good and true Counsel, ye shall give in all things touching the Common Weal of this City after your Wit and Cunning; And that for favour of any Man, ye shall maintain no singular Profit against the common Profit of this City; And after ye be come to the Common Council, ye shall not from thence depart till the Common Council be ended, without reasonable cause be, else by the Mayors Licence; And also that all secret things that be spoken or said in the Common Council, the which ought to be kept secret, ye shall in no wise disclose; So God you help.

Of the Court of Conservacy of the River of Thames.

The Lord Mayor of London is, and time out of mind hath been Conservator of the River of Thames, and hath Power to keep a Sessions as often as he pleaseth, for the Indicting and Punishing Fishermen, and all other Persons who make Encroachments or Annoy the said River, which Sessions are
always

always held in the respective Counties where the Offences are committed.

By the Statute made in the Seventeenth Year of King *Richard* the Second ; It is Enacted as followeth, *viz.* Our Lord the King in this present Parliament by assent hath granted, that the Mayor or Warden of *London* for the time being, shall have the Conservation of the Statutes of the 13th of *Edward* the First, and 13th of *Richard* the Second, and shall make thereof due Execution in the Waters of *Thames*, from the Bridge of *Stains* to *London*, and from thence over the same Water, and in the Water of *Medway*, as far as it is granted to the Citizens of *London*.

King *James* the First by his Charter to the City takes notice of the Lord Mayors Right to the Office of Bayliff, and Conservation of the River of *Thames* : The Tenor whereof is as followeth.

To the intent that the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens may more securely, freely and quietly exercise and enjoy the Office of Bayliff, and Conservation

fervation of the Water of *Thames*,
 and the Profits thereunto belonging to
 them, and their Successors for ever, of
 our especial Grace have granted: And
 by these Presents for us our Heirs and
 Successors, do grant to the said Mayor
 and Commonalty, and Citizens and
 their Successors, that they may Exe-
 cute the said Office by the Mayor of
 the said City for the time being, during
 his Mayoralty, or his sufficient Depu-
 ties from time to time for ever, in, up-
 on, or about the same Water, to wit,
 from the Bridge of *Stains* in *Middlesex*
West, to the Bridge of *London*; and
 from thence to a Place called *Tendal*,
 towards the Sea East, and in *Med-*
way, and in the Port of the City of
London, and upon whatsoever Bank,
 Shore and Wharfe of the same Water
 of *Thames*, and to receive and enjoy
 all Fees and Profits, &c. without the
 hinderance of Us, our Heirs, or Suc-
 cessors, or our Admiral of *England*,
 or any others; To have, hold and en-
 joy the said Office with all Profits, &c.
 to the said Mayor and Commonalty,
 and Citizens, and their Successors for
 ever.

The

The Water-Bayliff is my Lord Mayor's Substitute or Deputy, and is to give his Lordship notice of all Offences committed by any Persons contrary to the Orders made for the Preservation of the Brood and Fry of Fish. The Tenour of which Orders are as followeth.

Orders agreed upon for the Preservation of the Brood and Fry of Fish.

That no Man shall presume to shoot any Draw-net or Counter-Net, at any time of the Year before Sun-rising, nor after Sun-setting.

Item, That no Fisher-man shall lie, or bend any Net during the time of the Flood.

Item, That no Fisher-man, or other, shall shoot any Draw-net, Cod-net, or other Net or Engine, whereby any Salmon-fish shall be taken after Holy-wood Day.

Item, That no Fisher-man, or other, shall fish with any Net, or lay or hale
O any

any Wooll, or use any other Net or Engine from Sun-setting on *Saturday* at Night, until Sun-rising upon *Monday* Morning.

Item, That no Fisher-man, or other, at any time ship their Draw-nets (called Shipping a-stern) into their Boats, before such time as they have laid forth all their whole Net, as they do when they land towards a low Water; nor that they ship some part of their said Net, and land the rest, but that they shall observe that antient Order of landing their Nets at Low Water.

That no Fisher-man, or other, shall use any Spear, called an Eel-spear, at any time of the Year, nor shall work with any Bley-net, Rugg-net, or Smelt-net, upon the said Water Westward farther than *Isteworth* Church, from the 10th of *March* until *Holyrood* Day be past.

Item, That no Fisher-man, or other, shall at any time use any Flue, Trammel, double walled Net, or hooped Net whatsoever.

Item,

Item, That no Fisher-man, or other, shall lay any Weels, called Kills, in any Place of the River, from the 10th of March till the 10th of May yearly; for that all Roches do then shed their Spawn.

Item, That no Fisher-man, or other, shall use any Weel or Lomb, or a Mill-pot, or any other Engine with the Head thereof against the Stream; nor that no Man shall occupy any Net, called Purse-nets, otherwise Casting Nets, upon the said River.

Item, That no Fisher-man, or others, shall rugg for Flounders, either by Ebb or by Flood, at any time of the Year between London-Bridge and Westminster, but only two Casts at Low Water, and two Casts at High Water, and no Flounder shall be taken under the Assize of six Inches; and that no Fisher-man, or other, shall float with any Bloy-net upon the Benches, from Whitehall to the Temple Stairs upon High Waters, from Whitsontide to Bartholomewtide.

Item, That no Fisher-man, or other, shall fish with any kind of Net, or use any Angle-rod with more than two Hooks upon a Line or Saw, or scratch for Barbel within the Limits of London-Bridge, or shall use any other Engine nearer unto the Bridge than St. Botolph Wharf, and the Bridghouse Wharf on the East-side, nor nearer on the West-side than St. Mary Overies Stairs, and the Old Swan.

At a Court of Aldermen, the 10th of July 1673.

This Court considering the great Decay of the Fishing Trade in the River of Thames, and conceiving that drawing the Shores is the chief Ground thereof, as tending to the great Prejudice and utter Destruction of the Brood and Fry of all sorts of Fish, did therefore this Day strictly order and enjoin, That no Person do hereafter presume to draw the Shores in the River of Thames upon any Pretence whatsoever, at any Time or Season of the Year, with lawful or unlawful Nets.

Of

*Of the Court of Requests, commonly cal-
led the Court of Conscience.*

This is a very antient Court, and continu'd many Years by Virtue of Acts of Common Council only; but in the 3^d Year of King James the First, was established by Act of Parliament then made, Intituled, An Act for the recovering of small Debts, and for the relieving of poor Debtors in London. The Tenour of which Act is as followeth,

For Relief of poor Debtors, Be it Enacted, That every Citizen and Freeman of the City of London, and every other Person and Persons inhabiting, or that shall inhabit within the said City, or the Liberties, being a Tradesman, Victualler, or a labouring Man, which now have, or hereafter shall have any Debt or Debts owing to him or them, not amounting to 40 s. by any Citizen, or by any other Person or Persons, being a Victualler, Tradesman, or labouring Man, inhabiting, or that shall inhabit within the said

City, or the Liberties thereof, shall, or may cause such Debtor or Debtors to be warned or summoned by the Beadle or Officer of the Court of *Requests*, for the time being by Writing, to be left at the Dwelling-house of such Debtor or Debtors, or by any other reasonable Warning or Notice to be given to the said Debtor or Debtors, to appear before the Commissioners of the said Court of *Requests*, holden in the *Guildhall* of the said City; and that the said Commissioners, or any three of them, or more, shall have Power and Authority, by Virtue of this Act, from time to time, to set down such Order or Orders between such Party or Parties, Plaintiffs, and his or their such Debtor or Debtors, Defendants, touching such Debts as they shall find to stand with Equity and good Conscience.

And if any such Debtor shall refuse to appear, or shall not perform such Order, That then it shall be lawful for the said Court, or any other of the Serjeants at Mace of the said City, by Order of the said Commissioners, or
any

any three or more of them, to commit such Party or Parties to Prison into one of the Counters of the said City, there to remain till he or they shall perform the Order of the said Commissioners.

Provided always, That this Act, or any thing therein contain'd, shall not extend to any Debt for any Rent upon any Lease of Lands or Tenements, or any other real Contracts, nor to any other Debt, that shall arise by reason of any Cause concerning a Testament, or Matrimony, or any thing concerning, or properly belonging to the Ecclesiastical Court, albeit the same shall be under forty Shillings, any thing before contain'd to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, do appoint Commissioners every Month to sit in *Guildhall* every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* to determine such Causes as are brought before them.

A Plaint may be brought and determined in this Court for ten Pence Charge, in Case the Defendant appear the first or second Court-day after the Summons left: But if he do not appear, the Commissioners will award an Attachment against him, and make him pay the Charge thereof, or commit him to Prison.

If any Freeman shall be arrested for a Debt under forty Shillings, the Commissioners will grant a Summons for the Plaintiff in the Action; and if he do not appear before them according to the Summons, they will grant an Attachment against him, and compel him to take his Debt, and pay the Defendant in the Action his Costs.

If any Attorney in *London* shall presume to go on in any such Suit, after notice from the Commissioners to the contrary, or shall refuse to obey their Order, the Court of Aldermen upon Complaint and Proof thereof, will displace or suspend such Attorney.

In

In the Year 1610, a Complaint was made by the Commissioners to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen against *Thomas Hutton*, then one of the Attorneys of the Sheriffs Court, for refusing to obey the Order of the Commissioners. Whereupon, after hearing all Parties, the Court made an Order to the Effect following.

At a Court of Aldermen held the 24th Day of January 1610.

This Day Sir *John Folls*, Knight and Aldermen, one of the Commissioners for this Month for the Court of Requests, did declare to this Court, that one *Thomas Hutton*, one of the Attorneys of the Sheriffs Court being sent for to attend the Commissioners, he made Answer, That he neither could nor would come to them; and being sent for to this Court, did affirm in open Court, That he knew not what Authority that Court had to send for him. This Court do order and decree, that the said *Thomas Hutton* shall be presently dismissed from his said Place, and
this

this Court doth absolutely dismiss him
from his said Place.

The Clerk of this Court his Fees.

	s.	d.
For every Plaint —————	0	2
For every Appearance —————	0	2
For every Order —————	0	4
For every Precept or Warrant to commit to Prison —————	0	6
For every Search —————	0	2
For every Satisfaction acknow- ledged upon an Order —————	0	6

The Beadles Fees.

	s.	d.
For warning every Person with- in the Liberties —————	0	4
For warning every Person with- out the Liberties —————	0	6
For serving every Precept or Warrant —————	0	4

Of the Sheriffs Courts.

Each Sheriff hath his Court on eve-
ry Wednesday and Friday for Woodstreet
Compter. The other, every Thursday
and Saturday for Poultry Compter.

There

There is eight Attorneys belonging to those Courts, who are admitted by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

The Fees to be paid for a Tryal in these Courts, besides the Queen's Duty.

The Action	4
The Arrest	6
The Attorneys Fee for his Appearance	8
The Declaration if general	4
The Court Fees thereon, and the Deletur.	0
The Issue, and Attorneys Fee	0
The Summons of the Jury and Attorney Fee for attending the Tryal	8
The Subpoena	0
Every Subpoena Ticket	4
The Counsel each	9
The Briefs according to the length thereof	0
The Juries Verdict	6
The Judgment	4
The Execution	4

If

If the Declaration be special, the
 Prothonotaries Fees for every } 8
 Sheet drawing and ingrossing }

Fees to be paid by every Defendant,

The Attorneys Fee for Appea- } s. d.
 rance and Court-Fees ——— } 2 6

The Copy of the Declaration
 4 4. a Sheet, besides the
 Queen's Duty.

The Issue, and Attorneys Fee — 3 8

The Attorney for attending the }
 Tryal ————— } 8

If either Party shall have a Witness
 that cannot stay in London till the Day
 of Tryal, his Deposition, by the Custom
 of London, may be taken in Writing,
 and upon a Tryal will be allow'd in
 Court as good Evidence; but before
 he is sworn, his Name and Place of
 Abroad must be delivered to the adverse
 Attorney, who may cross examine
 him. The eldest Attorney in the Lord
 Mayor's Court must swear and exa-
 mine him; for which and the Copy,
 his

his Fee is 3 s. and 4 d. besides the Queen's Duty.

The two eldest Clerks in those Courts for the time being, are Attorneys of the Pye-Powder Court, which is held in Bartholomew Fair during the first three Days thereof, for trying all Suits brought for petty Matters and Offences there committed.

Of the Chamberlain Court or Office.

The Chamberlain of London is annually elected upon Midsomer Day. He gives good Security to pay, and make good whatsoever Cash shall be delivered to him, and once every Year gives an Accompt to Auditors appointed, and chosen for that Purpose. He is entrusted with the Counterparts of the Cities Leases, and with all Bonds and Securities taken by the Court of Aldermen for Orphans Moneys.

He attends at his Office in the Chamber of Guildhall usually every Forenoon to inroll and turn over Apprentices, and to make such Persons free

free as have duly served the full Term of seven Years, and have not marry'd nor taken Wages in that time. Upon the Admission of every Person into the Freedom of London, the Chamberlain gives them the usual Oath.

When an Apprentice hath faithfully served the full Term of seven Years, and his Master shall refuse to make him free, Mr. Chamberlain, upon Complaint made, will cause the Master to be summoned to appear before him; and if the Master cannot shew good Cause for such his Refusal, will make the Apprentice free; and if a Freeman shall refuse to appear before the Chamberlain being duly summoned, my Lord Mayor, or Mr. Recorder, upon Complaint, will grant a Warrant to compell him to appear.

If a Master shall beat his Apprentice unreasonably, or refuse to find him Necessaries, or neglect to instruct him Mr. Chamberlain, upon Complaint, will send for the Master; and upon hearing both Parties, will relieve the Apprentice, or give him leave to take his Remedy

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medy against the Master in the Lord Mayor's Court.

If an Apprentice shall be disorderly, or commit any notorious Fault, upon Complaint and Proof thereof made, Mr. Chamberlain will send such Apprentice to *Bridewell*, or otherwise punish him according to the Nature of the Offence.

When an Apprentice is by Consent to be turn'd over to another Master, he must first be turn'd over by the Company where he was bound, and then be turn'd over by the Chamberlain, which is an Inrollment. If he be not so inrolled, the second Master is not obliged to keep him, nor is the Apprentice obliged to serve such second Master, but may discharge himself by suing out his Indenture for not being inrolled; which may be done without the Privy or Knowledge of the second Master. Therefore it is necessary and convenient, that all Apprentices should be turn'd over by the Chamberlain; for thereby the first Master is discharged from him, and such Apprentice will be obliged

obliged to serve the second Master the full Term of the Indentures, altho' the same were made for eight Years or more.

It is the Interest and Advantage of every Master and Apprentice when a Difference happens between them, to refer the Matter to the Chamberlain, who will freely hear both Parties, and decide the Controversy for three Shillings Charge, viz. one Shilling for the Summons, and two Shilling for the Order; whereas if they proceed for Relief in the Lord Mayor's Court, or elsewhere, it may probably cost both Parties 12 *l.* or more in Charges, and the Conclusion may be less satisfactory than if decided by such voluntary Reference.

If an Apprentice shall wilfully omit to take his Freedom within a reasonable time after his Term shall be expired, Mr. Chamberlain may fine the Apprentice for such Neglect as he shall think fit.

A

A Freeman ought to take Care not to make his Apprentice free of London by testifying for him, unless such Apprentice shall have served a Freeman. For if the Master shall turn his Apprentice over to a Foreigner, and let the Apprentice serve such Foreigner, and afterwards testify to the Chamberlain, that the Apprentice served a Freeman, in such Case the Master and Apprentice may both be disfranchised in the Lord Mayor's Court, and fined at the Pleasure of the Court, and the Chamberlain will be directed to shut up both their Shops.

○ If a Freeman shall make his Apprentice free, by testifying that the Apprentice served him the full Term of seven Years, when in truth the Apprentice did not serve so long, both the Master and Apprentice may be disfranchised for testifying an Untruth, which is contrary to his Oath, part of his Oath being in these Words, *viz.* Ye shall take none Apprentice for no less Term than for seven Years; without Fraud or Deceit ye shall make him free, if he have well and truly served you. And if a

Freeman well considers his Oath, he will not do any Act contrary thereunto for Lucre, or to pleasure another.

Fees due to the City upon making Free, and Inrolling Apprentices.

Every Apprentice made Free

if inrolled, the Master pays

4 0

only

The Apprentice pays

1 0

If not Inrolled, the Master pays

12 2

If the Apprentice was turned

over to a second Master,

and not by the Chamber-

lain, then the Master or

Mistress must pay

2 0

For Inrolling an Apprentice

within the first Year of his

2 6

Term

Fees due to the Clerk of the Chamber.

For every Copy of a Freedom

if by Service

2 6

For

For every Copy of a Freedom,	}		
if by Nativity in <i>London</i> —	}	4	0
If by Nativity out of <i>London</i> —		5	0
For every Copy of a Freedom,	}		
that is purchased or given—	}	4	0
For every second Copy of a	}		
Freedom —————	}	2	6
For every Copy of an Inrollment		2	0
For every Indenture that is lost		2	0
For every Inrollment —————		0	4
For every Turn-over —————		0	4
For every Order without a	}		
Reference —————	}	1	0
For every Order upon a Refe-	}		
rence —————	}	2	0
For every Warrant —————		1	0
For Ingrossing every Lease	}		
granted by the City ten			
Shilling, besides the Queen's		10	0
Duty and Parchment ———			

The Custom hath been for the Comptroller to draw the Leases, and the Clerk of the Chamber to ingross them. The reason whereof (is believed) was, because the Clerk of the Chamber is one of the Chamberlain's Clerks, tho' admitted by the Lord Mayor and

Court of Aldermen; and the Chamberlain or his Clerks examine the Leases when ingrossed before the Sealing thereof; and when that is done, the Chamberlain (and not the Comptroller) always carries the Leases into the Court of Aldermen to be Sealed; and takes them back with him when Sealed.

Of late Years the Clerk of the Chamber hath taken more than the Antient Fee of ten Shillings for ingrossing a Lease, because the Leases are now made longer (tho' not better) than formerly.

Of the Coroner for London.

When any Person comes to an untimely Death, or dies by Misfortune, it is the Duty of the Coroner, upon Notice, to come to the Place where the dead Body is, and forthwith to cause the Beadle of the Ward, or one of the Constables, to summon a Jury to inquire by what Means such Person came by his Death; and after the Inquisition taken, to give a Certificate to the Church-Warden, Clerk, or Sexton of

of the Parish, to the intent the Corps may be bury'd.

In the time of King *Edward* the First, the Statute following was made, *viz.* Forasmuch as mean Persons and undiscreet, now of late are commonly chosen to the Office of Coroners, where it is requisite that Persons honest, lawful, and wise, should occupy such Offices, It is provided, that thro' all Shires sufficient Men shall be chosen to be Coroners of the most wise and discreet, which know, will, and may best attend upon such Offices, and which lawfully shall attach and present Pleas of the Crown ; and that Sheriffs shall have Counter-rolls with the Coroners, as well of Appeals as of Inquests of Attachments, or of other things which to that Office belong : And that no Coroner demand, or take any thing of any Man to do his Office, upon Pain of great Forfeiture to the King.

In the Statute made in the third Year of *Henry* the Seventh, It is Enacted, That every Coroner exercise, and do his Office according to the Law.

The

The Statute provides, That no Coroner demand, or take any thing of any Man to do his Office; yet the Coroner for *London* takes extraordinary Fees more than ought to be taken, and much more than the Coroners formerly took. The Fees taken by former Coroners were as followeth.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Warrant for summoning a Jury	0	2	6
The Inquisition	0	6	8
The Coroners Fee	0	13	4
The Warrant, or Certificate to bury the Corps	0	2	6
		5	9

But who first made this Table of Fees, is not known.

There was no more taken than 13 *s.* and 4 *d.* in former Days, and now the Coroner takes three Pounds and upward, and indeed what he pleases to demand, by which Means the Queen's Subjects are oppressed.

When

When the Friends of the Deceased are poor, he ought to execute his Office *Gratis*, as the Statute directs.

If the Court of Aldermen, or the Court of Common Council, shall be pleased to appoint a Committee to examine and report what Fees the Coroner ought to take, it may be a great Ease and Satisfaction to the Citizens of *London*.

FINIS.

When the Friends of the Deceased
are poor, he ought to execute his Office
Grave, as the Statute directs.

If the Court of Aldermen, or the
Court of Common Council, shall be
pleased to appoint a Curator to ex-
amine and report what the Coro-
ner ought to take, it shall be a great
Ease and Satisfaction to the Citizens of
London.

FINIS

